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at the Hague. Two of the daughters were born in this metropolis, a third in New York, a fourth in Dublin, a fifth in Spain, and the sixth at Eden Farm, near Bromley. Their mother was a model of a woman, according to the theory of George the Third, who looked on large families as useful contributions to the State. What he chiefly admired, however, was a mother of "men," — that is, next to the men themselves, so often required, at that time, to serve for a "bloody libation poured out to the Fates." Had Lady Auckland's children been all *men*, perhaps her modest pension of some seven hundred a year would have been run up to a thousand, — with an odd hundred-and-fifty in, to make it the even half of that granted to her lord.

In retirement Lord Auckland survived till he had almost reached his threescore years and ten. It was a retirement, the felicity of which was all but entirely shattered, in 1810, by the mysterious death of the eldest son, who was found drowned in the Thames, under circumstances that were never satisfactorily explained. Lord Auckland never recovered the shock. He lived on, indeed, till 1814, on a May morning in which year, he suddenly fell dead at his own breakfast-table.

His diplomatic career was altogether one of more than ordinary success, although Lord Auckland was far less a brilliant character than he was a man of good sense, — warped a little now and then, perhaps, by his prejudices. Still less brilliant was he as an orator, and yet he was not an ineffective speaker, for he gave reasons, not always sound, it may be, for his opinions, and conducted his argumentative speeches logically and fluently to their end. As an author he is forgotten; but he published some useful pamphlets, and some unpleasant ones, at least in the eyes of persons who were not unwilling that great war burdens should be borne, provided they were not called upon to lend a shoulder, or give a shilling, in support. Some measures he introduced had a far-seeing, sometimes a political, often a philanthropical purpose; and assuredly these volumes, so illustrative of his career, will go far to prove that he was not merely a respectable or only a good — but that on many trying occasions he showed himself a great man.

We say this advisedly. The Bishop states in his preface, that one chief reason for the publication of this work was that his father might be, in some degree, justified in the minds of men, whose opinions of him may have been erroneously formed through the assertions or insinuations of contemporary writers — expressly naming Lord Malmesbury and Sir George Rose. The Bishop might have added Horace Walpole, whose gossip is much more damaging and entertaining (more damaging, perhaps, because it is more entertaining) than that of the brace of statesmen so coupled. Rose, as we have already said, is not unfair, for his gossip has less weight than the letters of Lord Auckland himself, which are to be found in Sir George Rose's book, and which, after all, only exhibit the weak side of Lord Auckland's nature. What is contained in the 'Malmesbury Diary' is of similar quality. There are evidences there of Lord Auckland's indiscretion, chiefly on a church matter, the secrecy to be observed in connexion therewith, he is hinted at as, rather than accused of, betraying. The only other charge that we remember is, that when his friend Pitt went out of office, Lord Auckland made a speech, which by implication exhibited Pitt as giving a reason for his retirement which was not exactly the true one. Walpole is far more bitter than either of these diarists. He had one of his hearty antipathies against Lord

Auckland. As Mr. Eden, he ridicules him for his arrogance, his assumption, his affectation, and his impudence. As Mr. Eden, Walpole sneers at him as a "commis parvenu," and a "wicked coxcomb"; and when this Mr. Eden develops into Lord Auckland, the prince of letter-writers tickets him for posterity with the pretty phrase that he had "waded to distinction through dirt."

What one man would call honest ambition, his enemy would, perhaps, style "servility," or "eagerness for place." Lord Auckland, no doubt, was not too rigid; neither was he at all indifferent to promotion — nevertheless, these volumes show that he had noble purposes in view, and that he was a better and a greater man than he was accounted by his foes, — or his political friends, between whom there is not so much difference as plain-thinking people might imagine. Indeed, if we mistake not, Lord Auckland's friends and the opera-box politicians of the by-gone days were more severe in their remarks upon his declining to go out with Pitt, and his taking office with Addington, than any of his adversaries were.

Into the controversies, however, of those days, we need not enter. Let us open, read, and close these volumes, and be thankful. For general readers, who love to be amused and who delight in anecdotes, sketches of character, and traits of social life, this work will have great attractions. Young diplomatists, again, will find much therein to help them in their studies. Political economists will probably read, again and again, the well-told story of Pitt's Commercial Treaty, which Lord Auckland endeavoured to carry out with France; and they will compare, with smiles and some frowns, some contemptuous raising of the shoulders and some wonderment, the sayings and doings at that long task with the more recent labours, rebuffs, and successes of Mr. Cobden, engaged in a like manner.

It is difficult to convey a clear idea of the mass of interesting matter contained in volumes which run to a thousand pages, and which are as varied as they are interesting. This is especially the case, as might be expected, in the portion devoted to Lord Auckland's journal. His own letters are those of an able and amiable man, but it is in those of his correspondents, particularly of the vivacious Storer, that the public will find most amusement. From all, however, we will now proceed to make some extracts, by way of antepast of a great feast to come.

The sketches of scenes at our English court are lively enough; and some of the personages are capably hit off. Here is good old George and Lord Harcourt, who is weary of him. It is the Duchess of Marlborough who writes from Blenheim, in 1786, to the Archbishop of Canterbury: —

"We were much obliged to your Grace for your intelligence concerning their Majesties, but no invitation was required, as Lord Harcourt wrote the Duke of Marlborough word of their intention of honouring us with their company to breakfast, but made a mistake in the day, which would have been very disagreeable had we not got better information from their Majesties themselves at Oxford, where we went to receive them, and made part of their suite in the theatre. The Duke of Marlborough wore his doctor's gown, and he and Blandford stood in the area with the doctors, and kissed the King's hand immediately after the Vice-Chancellor. Lord Harcourt stood by the King's chair. Their Majesties were much pleased with their reception, both at Oxford and here, as they were so good as to say, and, indeed, considering the shortness of the notice, it went off very well. They stayed here from eleven till six. We had

breakfast for them in the library, and, after they returned from seeing the park, some cold meats and fruit. Lord and Lady Harcourt told us that we were to sit as lord and lady of the bed-chamber all the time they stayed here; and poor Lord Harcourt seemed quite happy to be able to rest himself, and the Duke of Marlborough found him sitting down behind every door where he could be concealed from royal eyes."

Of the Prince of Wales, who was employed in making the Duke of Orleans as drunk as himself, in giving away regiments to sots, when in his cups, or in canvassing members of the Commons to vote for a grant of money to him, here is a slight sketch—Lord Sheffield sends it to Mr. Eden, from Tunbridge:—

"The Prince of Wales passed this way and dined with Lady Betty Delmé, but shocked this place by his want of curiosity. He neither saw the Well nor the Pantiles. He amused himself with shooting pigeons at Brighthelmstone, and so close to the window of a young married lady, that she proceeded to hysterics. He, however, graciously inquired after her the next day. Charles Fox also passed this way another day, and dined at the same place. The Prince's comrade is George Hanger."

It is curious to find Lord Sheffield asserting that when the matter of confessing or denying the Prince's marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert was under discussion, the lady herself insisted that "she should not be considered." Then we have the following from Lord Auckland:—

"The Prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert were living as man and wife. The Prince persuaded Mr. Fox to deny their marriage in the House of Commons. George Selwyn said, that the Prince's request to Mr. Fox was conveyed in the language of Othello—"Villain, be sure you prove my love a—!"

This "pastille" of the King's brother, Cumberland, is to the very life, as we conceive the man. Of this, Miss Sayer is the artist:—

"But here's two anecdotes of the wise Duke of Cumberland, which most likely you have never heard; one came from Sir Joshua Reynolds himself. The Duchess of Cumberland was sitting for her picture; the Duke came in, tumbled about the room in his awkward manner, without speaking to Sir Joshua. The Duchess thought it too bad, and whispered to him her opinion; upon which he came, and leaning on Sir Joshua's chair while he was painting, said:—"What! you always begin with the head first, do you?" And once when, at his own public day, he was told he ought to say something to Mr. Gibbon, the author:—"So," says he, "I suppose you are at the old trade again—scribble, scribble, scribble." I should think, with such pretty witty sayings, His Royal Highness must be very entertaining."

The Prince's marriage reminds us of many others in these volumes. That of Loughborough is admirably touched upon by himself, in a letter replete with sound sense and logic. In some we find young ladies changing their minds just as they are about to don their bridal dresses; and anon, we meet with eager damsels who cannot wait for such dresses at all. In 1783, Storer writes to Eden:—

"We have had three runaway matches. A daughter of Lady Strathmore, Lady—Bowes, Miss Clinton, General Sir Henry Clinton's daughter, and Lady Augusta Campbell, at last, are married to Mr. Jessop, Mr. Dawkins, and Mr. Clavering, the youngest son of General Clavering. His being only two-and-twenty, and Lady Augusta being a good many years older, makes people imagine that she rather ran away with him than he with her. They went away from the Duchess of Ancaster's, who saw masks that night. The Duchess of Argyll went home, and thought that Lady Augusta would soon follow her, but, after sitting up till five o'clock, and no Lady Augusta returning, she sent in search of her to the Duchess of Ancaster's. No tidings were to be learned there of the fair fugitive. She, it seems, as soon as her

mother went home, left the Duchess with Mr. Clavering, and went with him to Bicester, in Oxfordshire, where they were married. She, it is said, was married in her *domino*. Accoutred as she was she plunged in. It is to be hoped she dropped the mask. The lover had been the day before to Cranbourne Alley, and had procured every kind of female dress necessary for Lady Augusta. After the marriage they returned to Salt Hill. The Duke of Argyll has written to her to say he will receive, and so it is to be hoped it will all end well. There seems to be a fatality attending the family of Gunning. Miss Clinton had, the day before she eloped, offered to take her oath on the Bible that she would not marry Mr. Dawkins without Sir Henry's consent. He, after her solemn protestations, did not think it necessary to administer the oath; and she, perhaps, imagining that at some other time he might, lost no time in escaping from the sin of perjury, and likewise from her father's house. Mr. Dawkins had posted half a dozen hackney-coaches at the different corners which lead into Portland Place, in order that he might elude all pursuit; for, as soon as the hackney-coach in which he was set off, all the others likewise had their orders to set off too, and go where they liked. The General, when he sallied out in quest of the runaway couple, asked the watchmen at one corner and then at another if they had seen any carriage go off? Each had seen a carriage. This went one way, that went another, a third had gone up the street, a fourth down, and so on. The General was like a dog in a rabbit warren, did not know where to follow, or which to pursue. In his perplexity he asked the vigilant Dogberry if he had seen any man go into his house. No; but he had seen a young lady go out of it in a great hurry. I know no more of this couple. Lady—Bowes lived in Fludger Street, which you know is very narrow, and well it was, considering the bridge she passed to get to her lover, Mr. Jessop. She excused herself to her father for not coming down to supper, saying that it was inconsistent with female delicacy to be in company with so many men as were to sup with her father. As soon as everybody was gone to bed, she passed a ladder which had a plank laid upon it, and which reached from her window to that of her lover. She must pass this bridge. Leander was a fool to her. She had never seen this man but at his window, before she went over to him. So much for our marriages, which have scarcely left me room for anything else."

From English subjects, if we turn to those of the Irish Houses of Parliament, we shall find even more racy details. The subjoined is the speech of a peer in 1785:—

"The Duke of Leinster and all his friends are in high spirits at what has happened. The Duke said this day in the House of Lords on the question—"that this House will at its rising adjourn to the 5th of September." "Why should we continue to sit, since the Irish propositions, or rather English resolutions, are disposed of!—*gone to the devil*, I hope, never to rise again."

There were other odd peers in that Irish House:—

"Lord Bellamont entertained the Lords on Saturday with an attack on Lord Farnham concerning some immaterial paragraph in the newspapers, and his passions growing warm, the Archbishop of Cashel moved for clearing the House, on which his Lordship exclaimed, 'By—my Lords, if you clear the House the throat of a man must be cut.' They, however, pacified him and brought him to terms, which Lord Farnham readily accepted, being most pacifically disposed."

The Irish Commons House had its incidents, too, of which here is one told by Cooke to Eden, in connexion with Lord Henry Cavendish's motion for retrenchment in 1783:—

"The debate was afterwards most extraordinary. Flood, in supporting Sir Henry, dropped some hints which Grattan thought personal to himself; in answer he was severe, but orderly, against Flood. The latter replies with good ability and invective, arraigning his conduct and desertion of the people, &c. &c., and saying 'that having been purchased

by the people to support their rights for 50,000*l.*, he had sold them for prompt payment; and he ended by terming him a *Mendicant Patriot*, and saying that if Mr. Grattan courted colloquies of such a nature, he would have no reason to rejoice at the end of the session.' The galleries were with Flood, who was able, playful, sarcastic, and vehement. Grattan felt he had lost the people. He was obliged to justify his conduct, and to prove that the person who aspersed him was the most contemptuous and odious character in the nation. He therefore delivered, after a justification of himself, the most violent and unqualified invective that was ever, I believe, spoken in a House of Parliament, going through his private and public life, abusing the defects of his person, the affectation of his manner, the vanity of his egotism; called him a notorious cheat and perjurer, of a bad character, of a bad heart, and represented his public conduct as a tissue of false patriotism, hypocrisy, treachery, duplicity, cowardice, and corruption; and he ended by saying that 'he would tell him to his beard that he was not an honest man.' Flood replied, and whilst he was coolly defending himself, the Speaker thought fit, at last, when it was totally improper for him, to interfere. The House supported the Chair. No one supported Flood. He demanded to be heard in vain; so fled from the House. Magistrates were then desired to take him, and Alderman Exshaw found him; to whom Flood promised that he would not stir from his house before he saw him again. Grattan was suffered to be in the House for some time. He then went home with Cuffe, wrote to his wife that he was sent for to Colonel Morley, who was ill, and hid himself from the magistrates. Warrants have been issued against him to-day, but neither are to be found; the truth is, some message has passed, and they have agreed to settle their private affairs to-day, and to meet decisively to-morrow. Cuffe is Grattan's second, Black Montgomery Flood's. Sir Frederick told me 'nothing would bind his relative, and that the business must be decisive.'"

Cooke subsequently writes of a famous episcopal supporter of Irish independence:—

"The Bishop of Derry had the honour of hanging Yelverton in effigy at Armagh on his return home; his troop and himself, and the Armagh corps, got all drunk, and after Yelverton was burnt one of his corps proposed hanging Lord Charlemont, for having given the Bishop a cool reception. A battle was near ensuing, and the night ended in confusion and drunkenness. The question which is most likely to be fought is that of protecting duties; first, because it is a stroke against England; and secondly, because it may ruin Ireland; and thirdly, because it has a popular sound, and is not understood."

Let us now wend with our diplomatist over the water, to the Court of Versailles. We have something characteristic of the man, whose English master still called himself "King of France," as well as of Great Britain and Ireland, that he would not allow the former title to Louis the Sixteenth, but begged that he might be written and spoken of as "His Most Christian Majesty." Of his quiet wit, too, we have a sample, when the subject of "rags" in the treaty was under consideration, in his remark to Lord Carmarthen—"L'exclusion des chiffons chiffeonne beaucoup." Mr. Cobden might have said the same. He thus writes to Pitt on the criminals in the "affaire du Collier," one of whom claimed to be a Valois, and both of whom he saw punished:—

"Madame Lamotte's sentence was executed yesterday morning. She was called up at five, and informed that the court wished to see her. She had no suspicion of the judgment, which is not communicated here, except in a capital sentence. She went in an undress, without stays, which proved convenient. Upon the greffier's reading the sentence, her surprise, rage and shrieks were beyond description. The bourgeois and his assistants instantly seized her and carried her into an outward court, where she was fastened to a cart, with a halter round her neck. The bourgeois

talked to her like a tooth-drawer, and assured her most politely that it would soon be over. The whipping was slight and *pro forma*, but the marking was done with some severity; after which, she was carried to the Salpêtrière, where her hair was cut off, and she was put in the uniform of the house. It is a good idea that the 'V' on her shoulders (Voleuse) stands for Valois. When D'Olive was told that she was adjudged *hors de cour*, she thought it a prohibition against going to Versailles, and promised heartily to obey it."

Of the signs of the times which followed he saw many, but could not read them rightly:—

"I am quite afraid to write all that is passing here on the interior disturbances—*Ce sont des horreurs*." Hand-bills were dispersed a few days ago in the following words,—*Le Roi à Charenton, —la Reine à Sainte Pélagie, —le Comte d'Artois à Sainte Lazare, —le Dauphin aux Enfants Trouvés et Monsieur Régent.* You probably know that Charenton est pour des fous; Sainte Pélagie pour des femmes de mauvaies vie; et Sainte Lazare pour des mauvais sujets. And it is said that a few days ago, 'Damien' was written in several places in the great gallery at Versailles. Monsieur is popular merely because a name is wanted to be placed at the head of the faction that is fermenting. All this is infinitely disgusting to the great personages concerned; and yet I have little doubt that it will gradually revert to good order, for the force of this government is of a kind which is not easily shaken even with bad management, of which there has been much."

For this opinion he is not to be sneered at. Lemercier uttered a similar, but a still stronger one, all Republican as he was. So, at a later period, when the Parisians were attacking the monarchy of July, the *Times* laughed to scorn the idea of their triumphing over Louis-Philippe. In the following we get a glance at the Queen:

"When Mrs. Eden and I went to Madame de Polignac's, the ladies made war upon our whole nation with considerable violence. The Queen was present, and was too polite to seem to hear it, but was exceedingly silent and reserved. Madame de Polignac told me that she could not give it to me here, but that she would write a letter to Spain, to state all the perfidy of England towards a nation that wished to be in friendship with her. I could only desire her to recollect (personally) that, *les petites brouilleries sont presque toujours suivies des plus étroites amitiés.* If you had been twenty months in France, you would think these female politics are not immaterial. I am anxious to know whether M. de Montmorin will come."

Of a nobler woman than any there we get a glance also, in the following passage. The English ambassador, mother of the present Duke of Sutherland, had been courageously benevolent to the royal prisoners in the Temple:—

"After the Paris mob had been at Lord Gower's to get hold of his Swiss, for the declared purpose of cutting off his head because he was a Swiss, the ruling powers offered him a guard. He refused this, on the high ground of being protected by his character, &c.; but thought it prudent, however, to publish that circumstance as much as possible, by writing in large letters over his door, 'Hôtel de l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre.' Lady Sutherland, writing about this to a friend here, concludes her letter: 'Now we have done all we can; and if the mob attacks us now it is their concern, not ours.'"

They were people who did not forget what they considered as materially concerning them; never forgetting, either, their provocations. Why, when they hung the Marquis de Foulon, did they stuff his mouth with hay? Because years before he had said of the hungry masses,—"The beasts! let them eat hay!" It was provocation like this which fired sanguinary zeal, and which made Anacharsis Clootz exclaim, "Enfin, citoyens, mon cœur est Français, et mon âme est sans culottes."

From these enlightened people we will now

accompany Lord Auckland to the Court of Spain:—

"I have never said anything yet about the state of Spanish honesty. It seems to be inferior to that of France, where I never lost anything, with an open house at all hours, and amidst multitudes of servants of all sorts. Here we suffer by small pilferings, but in a trifling degree; and, upon the whole, as far as I have yet seen, my own dear good country greatly surpasses all nations in the articles of pickpockets, footpads, highwaymen, and house-breakers. There are very seldom any capital executions in this kingdom; and where the Government is so arbitrary, they would not be spared if there were any occasion for them. We dined to-day quietly enough, having nobody but Frederick North with us. The Princess de Masseran supped with us; and as she came lately from Paris, and is much connected with our friends of the Montmorin family, and is a Frenchwoman, she felt quite at home here. A little before supper the ambassador and she went out together to make a visit of ceremony to a Spanish lady who fills the principal office at the Court, and whose birthday it is. There is an almanack printed and published here of the birthdays of the grandeons, on which occasion they receive compliments from all who visit them. As the camarera-major speaks no French, Madame de Masseran, who talks some Spanish, undertook to be the interpreter. They were announced, and walked into the room, where they found the camarera sitting in a circle of about thirty Spanish ladies, in large hoops, and in court dresses trimmed with gold. The ambassador, who walked in first, made her courtesy in due form to the whole set, and then made her speech, and turned round for Madame de Masseran to explain it, more especially as it was to explain why they both arrived without being dressed sufficiently; but, on turning round, there was no Madame de Masseran: on seeing the circle, upon opening the door, she had been seized with a panic, and had fairly run away. The embarrassment would now have been ridiculous enough, if a good-humoured fat old lady, who happened to talk a little French, had not stepped forward and given her services. The Princess de Masseran had nothing to say in her defence afterwards, but that her courage had totally failed her."

These other incidents are noted down, amid pages of similar ware, for the information of his mother, whom Lord Auckland always formally addressed as "My dear Madam":—

"Yesterday some wild boars were baited by dogs at the bull amphitheatre, 'by permission of his Catholic Majesty, for the benefit of the Convent of the Fathers of the Divine Agony.' I translate the words of the advertisement. And this morning there is in the Madrid newspaper a long anathema from the Inquisition against several books published of late years in Spain. It is useful to me, because it gives me the names of the books which I wanted, and some of which are said to be good and well written. They will be sold to me, as a privileged heretic, without difficulty. But this is not all. Last night a fatish lady was playing at cards at an assembly. Her partner screamed out: 'Dear me, Madam, what are you doing, what can you be dreaming about?—you have the ace in your hand, and you suffer the adversary's king to pass.' On further explanation, it was found that the poor lady was under the stroke of an apoplexy, which put an end to both her and the rubber!"

Apropos of books, this may be added with some other illustration of Spanish character, which remains now just what it was then:—

"If I go into a bookseller's shop and buy ten or twelve books, no inducement will make him send them home; and he will rather return my money to me. If a servant is sent to buy twelve pounds of sugar, the woman of the shop says, 'Have you brought something to put it into?' if the servant answers 'No,' she quietly puts the sugar away, and wishes you a good morning, for it is not her business to furnish paper; and this same indifference goes through every branch of trade. One of my servants, a few days ago, carried a slipper to be mended; the shoemaker told him that it was

his business to make and mend shoes, and nothing would induce him to touch the slipper; and the staymaker employed for the children refused to alter some stays made for them at Paris; he said, that as he had not made them it was not his business to mend them. If you want a looking-glass, you must buy the plate at St. Ildefonso, you must next send it to one part of Madrid to be silvered, and then to another part to be framed, and to another to be gilded. All this trouble is given to you with perfect civility, and by poor creatures who are in extreme want of the money, which they will not take, because they will not go one step out of the beaten track; and the consequence is, that a great part of the business is done by bad manufacturers here, for the prejudices are such that Protestants have little encouragement."

We conclude, as we commenced, with the English Court, and people most familiar there. In the following incident, where the lady mentioned is Selwyn's adopted daughter, afterwards Lady Hertford, Selwyn's well-known predilection for a particular solemn sort of spectacle was neatly touched off by the King:—

"A great event has taken place in Selwyn's family, Mdle. Fagniani has been presented at Court; of course Miss Fagniani, for she was presented as a subject of Great Britain, was very splendid, but George was most magnificent, and new in every article of dress. Either a few days before this event or soon afterwards, he was at the levée; at the same time there was some one in the circle who had brought up an address from the country, and was to be knighted on that occasion. George, as soon as the King had spoken to him, withdrew, and went away; the King then knighted the ambitious squire. The King afterwards, in the closet, expressed his astonishment to the groom in waiting that Mr. Selwyn should not wish to stay to see the ceremony of his making the new knight, observing, that it looked so like an execution that he took it for granted Mr. Selwyn would have stayed to see it. George heard of this joke, but did not like it; he is on that subject still very sore."

We had marked some scores of other passages of interest as illustrations of life, but we must leave these, with the volumes themselves, to the general public, who will, doubtless, read them with avidity. There are stories enough in them to set up a hundred or two of habitual diners-out, for life, and among them we do not remember a single bad one. These volumes, too, have an historical importance far beyond that of any similar work that has been recently published; and considering their power of instructing as well as amusing, we do not know any section of the public to which they will be otherwise than heartily welcome. We conclude with observing that some notes to the text are quoted from the "Auckland MSS." These are so excellent that we cannot but hope to see the entire manuscripts speedily in print; and that the Bishop of Bath and Wells may then have—what he gratefully acknowledges on the present occasion—the able co-adjutorship of Mr. George Hogge.

The Horse and his Rider. By Sir Francis B. Head, Bart. (Murray.)

THE history of the horse spans the distance between remote epochs. He has seen many changes come over the face of the earth, and his enduring powers have experienced without injury mutations of temperature that have destroyed other genera, or driven them to warmer latitudes. In nearly every region of the world, and at various depths from the earth's surface, his fossil bones are found with strange and diverse bedfellows. In Polar ice, with the Siberian mammoth; in the mountains of the Himalaya and the caverns of Ireland; in the caves of Constatd, with the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger and hyena; in Sevier at Argenteuil, with the mastodon; in Val d'Arno

and on the borders of the Rhine, amid colossal urns, he has taken his long rest. His grave is everywhere, and everywhere also is his sphere of usefulness. The friend and servant of man under an infinite variety of conditions and circumstances, he takes part in the achievements and glory of his master. In honour and dishonour, triumph and defeat, delicately tended at Newmarket or munching a scant meal on the roadside, winning the Derby or drawing a dust-cart, dying on the field of battle or surrendering his life a needless victim to science under the cruel knives of the veterinary professors at Alfort and Lyons, who demonstrate equine anatomy to their pupils, twice a-week for seven hours a day, by the interesting process of *vivisection*,—the noble brute offers many affecting points of resemblance to the chequered lot of his tyrant. The Emperor Caligula treated him worthily, creating him a high-priest and consul, assigning him a marble palace, and decking him with rare pearls and the costliest furniture that the entire Roman Empire could furnish. Lord Byron would fain have had his bear the recipient of the highest academic distinctions of Cambridge; in the last century an English gentleman did actually seduce the authorities of a German University into conferring an M.D. degree on his dog Ponto; but we are not aware that any modern enthusiast has reproduced Caligula's cynical affection for his steed. The creature has not, however, been without honour in death. Sir Francis Head speaks of our equestrian statues to Charles the First, William the Third, George the Third, George the Fourth, and the Duke of Wellington; but he omits to observe that until recently the equestrian statue was kept in this country, as it is still in some States, as the peculiar honour of Royalty. Alive, the horse might serve the most ignoble; but dead, he might be matched only with kings.

The exigencies of modern society have modified that passion for the chase which coloured all the amusements, and business too, of feudal life; but the horse is still the chosen associate of the Englishman. In childhood every boy with British pluck in his breast loves the quadruped, going forth to greet it as Dr. Johnson's heart went forth to meet Burney. His nursery plaything is a log of wood mounted on four pegs, adorned behind with a flowing tail, furnished in front with equine neck and head, and set on an oscillating framework that makes-believe a gallop cross country. As soon as he is breeched he revels in the possession of a Shetland, or envies rich men's children the enjoyment he is denied by unkind circumstances. In manhood it is the same. The lawyer in his chambers, the doctor in his stuffy brougham, the merchant in his dark office, however much their calculations for future enjoyment may differ in other respects, have all a latent hankering after a well-ventilated stable and a choice lot of horseflesh.

Sir Francis Head, in his affection for the horse and his liking for the pursuits in which horses take a prominent part, is a favourable specimen of the polite Englishman of the present day. "He has never bred, raced, steeple-chased, nor betted sixpence on any colt, filly, horse or mare." To the Jockey Club he is unknown; and he has never taken any interest in the proceedings of the turf, from which Mr. Asheton Smith, to the lasting displeasure of Lord George Bentinck, held himself aloof, so irrecoverably steeped in blackguardism did he deem it to be. Simply as one who likes a good horse and knows how to treat him, without laying claim to any remarkable amount of horsey-and-houndy knowingness, or asking to be looked upon as a sporting authority, Sir

Francis presents us with a very pleasant volume of anecdotes relating to the horse and his rider. It is only fair both to public and the author to say, that the collection smacks more of the library than the covert side. Sir Francis is neither Nimrod nor Youatt,—lacking the picturesque vigour of the former, and the scientific exactness of the latter. He is a gentleman gossiping in an easy way about stud interests, not a mighty hunter capable of rousing in the breasts of others a strong sympathy for his cherished pursuit. At places, indeed, he is liable to a charge of book-making; as, for instance, where he prosed about the best hair-oil to obviate premature baldness; and again, where he spins out more than twenty pages with a nerveless memoir of Asheton Smith, drawn from Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot's excellent Biography of the famous Master of the Tedworth Hunt. Still we would not remark on these blemishes severely. Sporting books are such agreeable reading, and form so refreshing a contrast to the ordinary material found on publishers' shelves, that we are never inclined to be hypercritical with a new candidate for a place in the same row with Beckett and Somerville, Scrutator and Harry Heiver.

The following observations on the proper seat and handling for a gallop down hill are judicious:—

"If a horse be but properly dealt with, he can gallop down a turf hill with nearly as much rapidity as along a racecourse. A tea-table would stand ill at ease on the declivity, because its limbs are immovable; but a quadruped, by throwing all his legs forwards and his body backwards, has the power to adjust himself, with mathematical precision, to almost any descent. To insure his safety, however, it is essential that he should be encouraged, by a loose rein, to carry his head as low as possible, to enable him to take care of his feet, and in case of treading on a rolling-stone to recover his balance by throwing it up. Now, when in this position, if the rider, following the instinct and the example of the horse, throws his weight backwards—in fact, if from the saddle the backs of the two animals are separated from each other by only a very small angle, both can descend the hill together at considerable speed without the smallest danger. The only embarrassment the rider has to contend against is an over-caution on the part of the horse, amounting to fear, which induces him to try to take the slope diagonally, very likely to result in the poor animal slipping up on his side. In keeping his head straight, however, care must be taken not to induce him to raise it up; and when this little difficulty is overcome, no other of any sort or kind remains to impede a safe and rapid descent. Seated on his saddle, in the attitude we have described, that admirable rider Jack Shirley, whipper-in to the Tedworth hunt, with a large open clasp-knife in his mouth, was one day observed fixing a piece of whipcord to his lash, while following his hounds at a slapping pace, down hill, his reins lying nearly loose on old 'Gadsby's' neck. On the other hand, when a gentleman, however fearless he may be, sitting at an angle of 45°, like a 13-inch mortar on its bed, attempts to ride down the steep declivity described, the afflictions that befall him are really piteous, for the instant his horse's fore legs sink considerably lower than the hind ones, he feels that unless he holds on very tightly, he must inevitably pitch over the bows of the vessel that is carrying him. To maintain his equilibrium, he therefore pulls a little at his curb bit, which not only raises his horse's head till it nearly touches his nose, but throws the animal and the weight he carries into such a false position, that it becomes difficult and dangerous to advance. The restrained quadruped, impatient to follow the horses before him, yet altogether out of gear, on every little twitch of his bridle, keeps chucking up his head, until the rider, who a moment ago expected to fall over his ears, now feels that he is going to glide backwards over his tail, which is nearly touching

the hill. In short, the poor horse is resting on his hocks instead of his hoofs, with his fore feet barely touching the ground. When a lot of riders find themselves in this hopeless attitude, they generally, according to their amount of activity, crawl, jump, or vault from their saddles to descend on foot, which they soon find very little improves their case, for the heels of their boots not being, like horse-shoes, concave, take insufficient hold of the turf; and thus while they are slipping, sliding, and tottering in the descent, each linked to a quadruped that is bothering him to death, if, feeling a little alarmed, they resolve to stop for a moment or two, their impatient horses, unable to advance and unwilling to stand still, often compromise the matter by running round their masters, with the chance of rolling them, like ninepins, down the hill."

The following story needs no introduction:—

"In like manner when Mehemet Ali, under the pretence of investing his son, Toosoon Pacha, with the command of an army, by a treacherous invitation inveigled the Mamelukes into the summit of the citadel of El Kahira (the Victorious), commonly called Cairo, and then suddenly dropping the portcullis, directed upon them from barred windows on three sides a murderous fire, Amyn Bey, rather than submit to such a death, spurring his Arab charger over his writhing comrades, and across the low crenated wall, jumped over a precipice of about fifty feet; and yet, although of the horse it may truly be said, that

Headlong from the mountain's height
He plunged to endless night,

for, on reaching the hard rock, he was smashed to death, the rider, who, no doubt, had expected the same fate, was enabled, with only a broken ankle, to crawl away, recover, and for nearly thirty years enjoy, with health and wealth, the well-earned appellation of 'the last of the Mamelukes;' in short, The man recovered from the blow, the horse it was that died."

There is no need to continue our extract. A gentleman living in one of our mining counties, an enthusiastic sportsman and large proprietor, much beloved by all who came in contact with him, had been dining with a neighbour whose house was about six miles distant from his own hall. Perhaps our friend had the generous frailty of liking a bottle or two of claret at a sitting, when the wine and company were both good. Possibly he had indulged this weakness on the occasion to which we direct attention. Anyhow, when he left the dinner-table at ten o'clock p.m., and mounted his horse to ride home, he was able to sit firmly in his saddle, though his head was giddy. "Never mind," said he to himself, feeling secure in his seat, as he turned from under the shade of his friend's plantation, "nothing can put me off, and Magnet knows his way home. I'll have a spirit over 'the waste,' and be at my door in half-an-hour." A leap over a rotten fence put the old fox-hunter on "the waste"—a heath of some thousands of acres in extent,—and a touch of his heel at Magnet's flank was the prelude to bounding along over the rough turf under the star-lit heaven, at an honest racing gallop. All went well for five minutes, when—a darting bound, a vivid leap, a sudden check, a fall backwards, a terrific struggle, a lunge forwards, another fall back! "Good God! it is the shaft,—I am a dead man." The rider remembered nothing more for several minutes.—Magnet reached home; he was unhurt, but his black sides were covered with white foam, his nostrils distended, his muscles palpitating with fear. In the saddle was the master,—white, rigid and unconscious. In the courtyard of — Hall, the groom who had been waiting his master's return, took hold of Magnet's bridle, expecting the rider to alight. But the occupant of the saddle remained seated. It was not till the groom had violently shaken him that he was roused from his stupor, and

the muscles of his legs ceased to grip the saddle. When he dismounted, he was effectually sobered. Magnet was led to his box, and ere long was at rest. But his master had no sleep that night. As soon as it was dawn he went off to the spot where the plunge and the alarm had occurred. Two miles before he reached the shaft,—the open shaft of a mine that had long been wrought out,—he came upon Magnet's homeward track. Tremendous bounds the beast had made, but there at wide intervals were the deep impressions of his feet. At length the shaft was reached. The soil in front was torn and ploughed up as it would be by the desperate struggles of a horse, with its hind-quarters down the shaft,—struggling to recover *terra firma*. How was it that Magnet having got into that position did not fall down the fathoms of the hideous pit? His rider approached the edge, and inspected the interior, when he saw projecting about an inch from the clay-bank, some feet down from the aperture, a fragment of the old brickwork of the shaft. Only one of Magnet's heels had caught that speck of brickwork. But it had found a sufficient point d'appui. That speck of brickwork had saved Magnet and his rider from destruction.

Sunday: its Origin, History, and present Obligation. By J. A. Hessey, D.C.L. (Murray.)

This book contains the Bampton Lectures for the present year. It will take its place among those volumes of the series which nearly exhaust their subjects,—that is, the views of the subjects which they take. And here we have also one more proof that the Oxford pulpit is abandoning the theological traditions of the University: the *Sabbath* is no longer recognized; the *Sunday*, the "Lord's Day," is to stand on its own basis. We do not mean to say that Oxford ever insisted on the puritanical Sabbath as binding on Christians by the Fourth Commandment; but between this doctrine and that held by Dr. Hessey there is the intermediate *Sunday*, the substitute for the Sabbath, the Sabbath with the day changed by Apostolic authority; and this has been the common doctrine of the Established clergy. Dr. Hessey abandons this ground. He does not see in the *Sunday* a transferred Sabbath: he says, "I hold that the Lord's Day is, as to its origin, much on a par with Confirmation." That is to say, he, speaking to hearers of the Established Church, propounds the *Sunday* as an ecclesiastical institution, having a divine character of a secondary species as of "Apostolic practice, and of Scriptural indication." These words, which we have put in italics, have a special meaning, an obstructive or terminative meaning: they are intended to signify that there is no law on the subject except that which the Church has drawn from practices and indications. This is what we take to be meant by the observance of *Sunday* being on a par with Confirmation.

The doctrine of the *Sunday* is one the subject-matter of which must needs be more frequently brought to the attention of religious persons than any other. The practice arising out of it is the test of Christian virtue. Once in each week does the Pharisee apply his hagiometer, graduated in Scotland, to the conduct of his neighbours, that he may know to a quarter of a degree how much better he is than they. In modern days it is true, that the self-appointed judge has a hard time of it in the cities and the large towns of England; but his power is not yet quite extinct in the parts where men of education are fewer and further apart. Forty years has worked a great change in this respect: and the same augmentation of

the mass and closeness of the educated community which has thrown the volunteer spiritual director out of function has been the moving cause of that inquiry into the current notions of Christianity, of which the proofs spring up around us daily. When Mr. Godfrey Higgins, in 1826, published his 'Horse Sabbatice,' he was represented by the zealots of his own neighbourhood as an infidel, and his doctrine was held by very many to be of the most dangerous character. We have compared this book with what we now have from the Oxford pulpit, and we find the difference to be purely ecclesiastical: that is to say, if Dr. Hessey should now write against the 'Horse Sabbatice,' he must ground his opposition upon the right of a Church to collect doctrines inferentially from the New Testament, and to deduce obligatory rules. To any one who denies that the New Testament gives to the *Ecclēstia* authority in matters of faith and practice, our lecturer has nothing to say, except that he must infer for himself the precedential force of "practices" and the true intent of "indications."

There are two extremes of theory in this matter. The Sabbatarian deduces from the prohibition to *Jews* of all work on the seventh day of the week, a prohibition to *Christians* of all play on the first day of the week. He first places the Christian under the Jewish law, except so far as he shall be proved to be free to the satisfaction of the self-appointed judge. He then affirms all play to be work: a thing quite in the power of a gentleman who denies the right of Aristotle to prevent Christians from drawing affirmative conclusions in the second figure—as the logical phrase is. This is the process:—Assume that the prohibition of work is solely to give time for devotional exercises: this is a great point, and must be carefully guarded. Next, affirm that play, amusement, relaxation, call it what you will, is as distinct from devotional exercise as work; and conclude that play is therefore prohibited as much as work. So far the Sabbatarian gets over the ground with a certain appearance of reasoning; but the great point is yet to come. The command is to keep the seventh day holy: and it is necessary to turn this into the first day. The Apostles made the change: when and where? it is asked; and here the treatment of the question subdivides. The Sabbatarian who has a church here appeals to it; the Sabbatarian who has none appeals to himself: but no one ever pretends to name the occasion on which, or to produce even a reference to the document by which, this important change was made.

At the other extreme of doctrine, the *Sunday* is treated as a purely civil institution, grounded, not on the practice of the early Church, but on the permanence of the reasons which made that practice useful. Nothing is more certain than that the first Christians did meet on the first day of the week for purposes of united devotion and of receiving instruction. It cannot be proved that they rested from their usual work when their devotions were finished. The slaves could not do so: and had the change been made for which the Sabbatarians contend, and had the new *Sunday* been what those reasoners proclaim it to be, we should have read of persecutions manfully endured by bondsmen who refused to work on the Lord's Day. The Jewish converts, as we know, retained their seventh day; and it would need direct proof before it could be credited that they rested on two successive days. The edict of Constantine, commanding those in the towns to abstain from labour, leaving agriculture to its usual course, has an appearance of novel legislation—say in favour of a growing custom, as is not unlikely—which nothing but positive evidence can

rebut. Adding these "indications" to the direct discouragement of keeping the *Sabbath*, the instances of which are known to all, the extreme of doctrine we are now describing repudiates all obligation to observe any day whatever, and, for the most part, acknowledges the utility of a day free from labour, for the sake of religious instruction and mental and bodily relaxation, to be sought in air, exercise and cheerful amusement. The reason given for the union is the obvious one: a day wholly passed in religious exercises would be, in its consequences, a most irreligious institution; and the part of the day not so employed is most profitably devoted to relaxation.

We almost venture to hope that the time is coming at which the state of mankind will allow of a second day of rest in the week. Is our power over nature, so large as it is grown and so fast as it is growing, never to allow our race a little more time for instruction and amusement? It is strongly urged on the working-classes that if they allowed themselves to lose their *Sunday*, they would get no more wages for seven days than now for six. We believe it; and it is, we think, reasonably likely that they would get no less for five days than now for six. If all the work could be done in five more willing and more energetic days, which now is done in six, no alteration of wages would ensue. Nay, if all the work of the week could be done in one particular ten minutes of the week, provided that no other ten minutes could enter into competition, wages would be unaltered. If, two hundred years ago, any one who knew his own time well had been shown a true picture of our time, as to the power of art over nature, his first idea would have been that we were enjoying at least three holidays a week, with red-letter days into the bargain. How is it that, instead of gaining holidays, we have absolutely lost them? The demand for material comfort has grown faster than the supply. Say we have done right—which is saying a good deal—in postponing the claims of the mind till a more convenient season; say we had a great deal to make up before the bodily wants of the community were properly supplied; still the time must surely come when we shall at last begin to think about a little more relaxation. And the end might be progressively gained; first, one fixed national holiday in the month, then two, &c. If the stern Sabbatarians, and even the strong *Dominicals*, as Dr. Hessey calls them, would put their shoulders to the agitation for secular holidays, they would strengthen their power of insisting that all the relaxation and amusement of the *Sunday* should be of the most private and quiet character. As it is, the doors of the Museums and Exhibitions will soon be open on the *Sunday*, if they do not contrive another day of freedom from work; the reason and feeling of the community will not always be willing to keep the gin-shops open while the reading-rooms and museums are shut.

Between the two extremes of doctrine which we have described, the conclusions of which have at least a show of following logically from the assumed principles and facts, there is nothing but jar and jangle, equivocation and evasion. There is the doctrine of no Sabbath, because every day is a Sabbath to Christians; that is, every day is distinguished from all other days by a peculiarity common to all! There is the retention of the Ten Commandments of the Jewish law because they are moral and not ceremonial, a distinction unknown to Moses, or, at least, undeclared by him. There is the assertion that to reject the Ten Commandments would leave

murder and theft open to Christians, not worth answer. There is the "primeval Sabbath" anterior to Moses, which it is affirmed was revived when the Mosaic Sabbath expired; and some have contended, and even in big books, that by some accident the Jewish Sabbath got fixed a day too early, so that our first day of the week is nothing but the true original Sabbath. There is the assertion, that "seventh day" only means "one day in seven," with the questionable—if not actually dishonest—suppression of the reason given for the seventh day. This view, says Dr. Hessey, is extensively held, in spite of its logical and exegetical difficulties. This word *difficulty* is doing great things in our world: when two Americans shoot at each other, they have had a difficulty; when a reasoner finds it necessary to say that all birds are geese, instead of the converse, another reasoner finds a logical difficulty in his proceeding. According to Dr. Hessey's account of the view last mentioned, it states that "one day in seven" is covered by the expression "seventh day"; which is not true: the expression "seventh day" is covered by "one day in seven." Then we have the purely ecclesiastical view, the Sunday of Church authority. Dr. Arnold thought that the Apostles instituted Sunday as an "afterthought," as the "result of their disappointment at discovering that men could not at once do without something like the provisions of the abolished Jewish law." How this could be shown, when it is clear that the "practices" and the "indications" are as many and as strong at the very beginning as at any subsequent time of the Apostolic period, we are not told. The Church of England, as happens now and then, has treated the subject evasively. The Fourth Commandment is publicly read, and the people are then to pray that God would incline their hearts to keep this law. But the child's Catechism, in its comment on the Commandments, has not a word upon the observance of a day; and there is no Article upon the Sabbath.

Nevertheless, the English Church has something to say for its proceeding. In our recent discussion of the subscriptions we pointed out—a thing very seldom done—that the *Articles* are subscribed to as *all affirmed* by the Word of God, but the *Book of Common Prayer* only as *nowhere contradicted*. The reason is plain and sensible. Statements of deduced doctrine are intended to have entire agreement with their source of derivation; but it is not meant that every piece of devotional warmth shall be interpreted as a categorical announcement of doctrine. To make such an interpretation is the part of those divines who want plenary authority for doctrines not found in the *Articles*. Our readers can hardly have forgotten how keenly, in the famous case of Gorham and Philpotts, the High Church party contended for the Prayer-Book being at least equal to the *Articles*.

Dr. Hessey, as we have said, takes the ecclesiastical view. He distinguishes two kinds of church authority; the higher or Apostolic, the lower, such as he holds to exist at this day: he gives the Sunday the first kind of authority. His proofs are not very cogent, except as addressed to those who admit the power of Churches to infer Apostolic commands from "practices" and "indications." When he puts his Sunday on a par with Confirmation, he has very briefly settled his relation to all who are no more than Biblical Christians. We are amused with the distinction between A=B and B=A. Dr. Hook puts Confirmation on a par with Sunday; but he and Dr. Hessey state two very different propositions.

We shall not follow our author through

more of his details: though, had we room, there are many things which we should like to say to those who vex themselves, their neighbours, and their poor children, with a day of asceticism once a week. Many of them follow leaders whose advice they greatly exaggerate. Forty years ago, and less, there was a great leader among the *low*, or *evangelical*, Churchmen whose name, Charles Simeon, is well remembered among them. The sect of *Simeonites*, at Cambridge, yielded to none in puritanical notions about the Christian Sabbath. Their leader was a good and genial spirit, and, though heart and soul in his doctrine, rode the best horses and gave the best wine in Cambridge. But no wine which he ever gave his guest had a better flavour than the rebuke he gave his followers, which Dr. Hessey has reprinted, and which we shall quote:—

"In my own personal habit I am as strict as most: but in my judgment as before God, I think that many religious characters,—ministers as well as others,—are in error. I think that many Judaize too much, and that they would have joined the Pharisees in condemning our Lord on many occasions. But I would have you remark this. I do not think they err in acting up to their own principles (*there they are right*); but that they err in making their own standard a standard for all others. This is a prevailing evil among religious persons. They will in effect argue thus:—'I do not walk out on a Sabbath-day, *therefore* an artisan may not walk out into the fields for an hour on that day.' They forget that the poor man is confined all the rest of the week, which they are not: and that they themselves will walk in their own garden when the poor have no garden to walk in. Now in this I do not think that they act towards others as they, in a change of circumstances, would think it right for others to act towards them: and if your brother will limit his refreshment to such a relaxation as is necessary for health, or materially conducive to it, I shall agree with him, and shall rank this among works of necessity or of charity. Again, I am not prepared to utter either anathemas or lamentations if Ministers of State occasionally, in a time of great pressure of public business, and in a quiet way, avail themselves of an hour or two for conference with each other on that day. I do not commend it; but I do not condemn it. They cannot command their own times. Public affairs may be full as pressing and may call for immediate conference, as much as an ox or an ass for deliverance from a pit into which it has fallen."

This is good sense.

As a repertory of information on its subject, Dr. Hessey's book will be effective. We trust the author himself will enlarge his views. If, as he acknowledges, it is quite right to employ part of the Sunday in examining God's works "in earth and sky," can it be very wrong to examine selections from them in a Museum?

History of the Venetian Republic: her Rise, her Greatness, and her Civilization. By W. Carew Hazlitt. Vols. III. and IV. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The origin of the Council of Ten, the Quirini-Tiepolo Conspiracy, the Venetian Inquisition, the tragedy of Marino Faliero, the mission of Petrarch, the war of Chioggia, the story of the Two Foscari, and the fate of the Doge Francesco—here are materials for two volumes of history! Never could author be more fortunate. His colours must be rich and bright as Beckford's; his portraits austere as ever solemn Italian artists painted; his style and architecture of language to restore the magnificence and revive the romance of the days when Venice was a Republic, and her galleys came out of battle leaving a crimson circle on the sea. Mr. Hazlitt, in these two volumes, becomes a more

vidid narrator in proportion as the interest of his argument increases. He has, we perceive, amended his plan in some of the respects to which we adverted when the earlier sections of the work were published, and makes more frequent reference to inedited authorities. These, it is said, are the days of "new views." Historians are rebelling against the tyranny of traditional interpretations. Demolitions and reconstructions are going on apace, and the images of the past are being scraped, cleaned, polished, and presented to the eye under totally new aspects. We have seen the buckram stripped from not a few of the great men who figure in our own annals, and to a similar task Mr. Hazlitt addresses himself when treating of the Venetian State-Inquisition. Daru, it has long been known, was, whether deliberately or otherwise, a blunderer, and the documentary evidence in this case substantially refutes him. He must have been misled by forgeries, or perpetrated them himself, the statutes set forth by him being neither in the manner nor in the language of the times to which they refer. His anachronisms are glaring. He attributes wrong titles to the Venetian magistrates, and he anticipates facts by grossly displacing them. Mr. Hazlitt only follows Romanin, Giovini, Botta and Tiepolo in rejecting Daru's authority; but he adds to their repudiation his own criticism and analysis, which would go far to convince the reader, had not the point been already established beyond discussion or cavil. We are certainly sorry for the romancists. It is cruel to deprive them of their demon dukes, of their shrouded inquisitors, of the Piombi, in which heretical vestals pined and sighed; but, perhaps, Mr. Hazlitt, in his admiration for the poetry and glory of Venice, has too warmly empurpled the light of its annals. However, it may be conceded that his version of the Quirini-Tiepolo conspiracy bears an appearance of superior authenticity, and is better sustained than others which have long received credence. The parts taken by Quirini himself, by Tiepolo, Badoer, and Donato, are clearly discriminated, and the passage is well worth studying; but Mr. Hazlitt, notwithstanding his sympathy with the Venetian councils, does not attempt to deny that they employed torture in order that prisoners of state might, if possible, be forced to criminate themselves. The Republic had never before experienced so mighty a danger. Thence arose the Council of Ten, designed to root out sedition and treason, and invested with terrible powers. To them were the inquisitors responsible for every coin they expended from the public treasury. They appointed guards, issued no few regulations, and gradually grew from being a special and temporary committee almost to rule the Republic. Shortly after their organization had been completed, the Doge Gradenigo died, after a reign of twenty-two years. The Forty-one proceeded to elect his successor. They were embarrassed for awhile. Marino Giorgio, surnamed the Holy, happened just then—so the tradition goes—to pass by the open door, followed by a servant bearing a sack of bread for the poor. Immediately the Council elected him. Soranzo followed, and under him the public regattas and water-fêtes reached their acme of splendour,—and Venice, embellished by her thousand artists, glittered more brilliantly upon the throne of the Adriatic. Soranzo died at the age of eighty-nine. Twenty venerable senators bore his pall; he was buried in his robes, with the gilded spurs, indicative of his equestrian rank, upon his heels. Next was Francesco Dandolo, surnamed *Cane*. Under him the Decemvirs approached the period of their dissolution. With respect

to its influence in the state, Mr. Hazlitt says, in total contradiction of Daru:—

"The tribunal was more or less fatal to the political liberty of the Venetians; but it left untouched their civil privileges, and it was highly conducive to the preservation of the national independence. While it was inaccessible to the whispers of treason, it was not a stranger to the softer influences of humanity. Instances were known in which a female suppliant was permitted to penetrate into the Hall of the Decemvirs, and obtained that redress which had been denied to her elsewhere. An instance might be cited in which, when a foreign tyrant had tempted and overcome the virtue even of members of the College, the Ten alone incorruptible and without a price, provided for the safety of the imperilled State! A leading peculiarity of the Decemviral office was, that its functions were never exactly defined, and that its place in the Constitution was never accurately marked. This vagueness and laxity of principle contributed more than any other cause to promote the wonderful growth of the tribunal. It can only be said in general sense that of all questions of high moment, where secrecy and despatch were essentially requisite, the Council arrogated to itself the exclusive cognizance, and that its decrees were practically final. An appeal lay nominally to the legislature; but hardly more than one instance was known, in which the latter ventured to reverse the judgment of the Decemvirs."

The Inquisitors were two or three of the number appointed specially in cases where peculiarly delicate investigations were requisite:—

"The Inquisitors of the Ten, who were thus nearly coeval with the Ten themselves, may be recognized as the forerunners of the famous *Inquisitors of State*. But no tribunal existed at Venice under the latter title prior to 1596: nor even then was it clothed with the revolting attributes which have been ascribed to it by ignorance or malignity."

A census taken in Venice in the year 1335, exhibited a return of 40,000 male adults, between the ages of twenty and sixty, inclusive, of whom from 3,000 to 4,000 were ready to take the field, so that the Republic was rather Grecian than Roman in its proportions; but she could dictate peace, nevertheless, to formidable enemies, and celebrate her victories on the Piazza of St. Mark to the cry, "Italy carols and is jubilant with delight." This was the first conquest of Venice on the Italian *terra firma*, and her first alliance with the sumptuous and powerful city of Florence. Taking charge of Treviso, she established a new system of municipal rule, and appointed a Podestà:—

"During his year of office he was forbidden to see his wife or any female member of his family, or to receive into his house such of his male relatives as had passed their twelfth year."

During the seventy-four years in which the posterity of Angelo Badoer wielded the Ivory Sceptre, the most Christian Venetians, according to the legend, gave an asylum to the bones of St. Mark. Whereupon, "Viva San Marco!" became the war-cry of the Venetian armies.

Forthwith the sagacious Government, not unwilling to foster the popular belief, decreed that the Republic was under the guardianship of St. Mark, St. Nicholas, and St. George. The architect went on building and beautifying, and the rescued city glowed in new magnificence under the inheritance of Gradenigo's name, and Andrea Dandolo, the warlike Doge. In his epoch was fought the celebrated battle of the Dardanelles, which was strictly a Venetian victory.

Venice was in an ecstasy of pride, Genoa in an abyss of despair. The Beautiful City was eclipsing. The Superb Milan, too, felt abject,—and Petrarch, who thought himself more illustrious as a diplomatist than as a poet, vainly endeavoured to arrive at terms of agreement with Andrea Dandolo, the Count of Virtue,

a great and brilliant man, even in the age of Boccaccio and Dante. Marino Faliero now appears upon the stage. The Bucentaur carries him to Venice as her own Doge, and ominously lands him between the Red Columns, the symbols of death. His story is minutely related by Mr. Hazlitt, who refers to the apocryphal incidents which have crept into the narratives of some modern writers. The anecdote of Steno's lampoon, however, is warranted no less than that of Stefano Chiazza's appeal to the exasperated Doge. It was agreed to avenge two private wrongs,—to annihilate the Venetian aristocracy. And thus it was that Marino Faliero, Count of Valdemarino, forty-two years a servant of the Republic, and seventy-seven years old, went to the block:—

"The execution took place on the following morning at the hour of tierce. Giovanni Mocenigo, the senior Privy Councillor, followed by his five colleagues, the Decemvirs, the Advocates of the Commune, and the other great officers of State, advanced to meet his Serenity, who had been conducted under guard from his own apartments to the Great Council Saloon. Forming a circle round him, they escorted him to the fatal spot which had been selected for the horrid catastrophe. A stupendous concourse of persons of all conditions had congregated to witness the spectacle. A gloomy and awful stillness reigned throughout the Piazza. The Doge, amid a silence in which a whisper or a sigh would have been audible, implored the forgiveness of his countrymen, and extolled the equity of the doom which he was about to undergo. He was then uncrowned and disrobed. A black cap was substituted for the berretta, and a cloak of the same colour was cast across his shoulders. At an appointed signal he laid his head on the block, and at a single stroke the executioner severed it from his body. Immediately after the removal of the latter, the doors of Saint Mark's were thrown open; and the crowd entered in wild disorder, eager to catch a glimpse of the mutilated corpse, which was there exposed to view preparatory to burial (Friday, April 17)."

Times were bad in 1361. Therefore sumptuary laws were enacted limiting the amount of marriage-presents, forbidding parents to take young girls to wedding-suppers, and restricting maidens to 30*l.* worth of personal ornaments. For those were days of wars and rumours of wars, and Petrarch, the stormy petrel, was soon again at Venice. In one siege the Venetians, who had been prodigiously surprised by the new bombards, introduced a novelty into war by planting lines of bees on the ramparts, and thus showering living clouds of stinging missiles upon their assailants.

The stories of Carmagnola, and of the Two Foscari, are given in full and interesting detail; and, now that Venice is once more like some Andromeda of beauty waiting in chains for a deliverer, all these Venetian reminiscences come to us on the warmest breath of romance and history. We turn from these, however, to one of Mr. Hazlitt's Italian portraits. It is that of the famous Filippo Maria:—

"He could never be persuaded to have his portrait painted; but a contemporary has preserved a graphic picture of his person, his character and his manners. In stature, he was considerably above the common height, though, from his habit of stooping, he seldom looked tall. As a boy, his figure was remembered to have been singularly lank and ungainly, his frame then being spare almost to emaciation; but gross indulgence and unrestrained sensuality soon destroyed every trace of symmetry or comeliness; and long before the Duke reached middle life he grew monstrously corpulent. From a deformity in his feet, his legs had always been weak; and in later years the feebleness of his lower extremities increased so deplorably that he was obliged to support himself, whenever he rose from his seat, on a stout cane, or to lean on the shoulder of a page; but his

biographer relates that, throughout his reign, he was never seen to stir abroad alone. Large, rolling eyes of a fierce, wandering expression, with pupils of a yellowish tint; projecting brows; a snub nose; a receding chin, on which the razor seldom intruded; high cheek-bones; a head which could only be described as an oblong; black hair, worn off the face, and combed and brushed as rarely as possible; a bull-neck, on which the fat literally lay in folds; and short hands with dumpy fingers, made his physiognomy by no means classical or fascinating."

He had a passion for quails, liver, and turnips: he often changed his couch three times in a night, always lay in his clothes, and slept across the bed. Abominably unclean, he affected the gayest apparel, and always at war, never saw a fight. He liked puppet-shows, was afraid of lightning, hid himself under the coverlet while a thunder-storm lasted, and always wore a green suit on the first of May. Mr. Hazlitt's fourth volume, diverging from a series of admirable personal sketches, concludes with a description of Venetian commerce, especially in its early relation with England and civilization generally. Some of his notes are of peculiar interest;—for example, on the Venetian houses:—

"They were constructed, however, for the most part of wood; and fir, larch, and elder were the three descriptions of timber in principal use. The house, which was not uncommonly one-storied, seldom exceeded two stories exclusively of the *Liago* or *Helicon*, a terrace or balcony at the top of the building, where the inmates were accustomed to resort in the evening, namely, the basement, or *Terreno*, on which were the kitchen offices and the Armoury, and the upper story, which contained the sleeping and sitting apartments. Every establishment of any pretension was provided with a well, an oven and a bakery."

Charlemagne himself wore cloth of gold and purple from the looms of Venice. Mr. Hazlitt proceeds to say:—

"Amid their gayer callings, the Venetians were distinguished by a passion for three objects—music, birds and flowers; and few houses were without a garden and an aviary, in the former of which flower-beds and avenues of fruit-trees were agreeably diversified with shrubberies of cedar, cypress and laurel. In the gardens which belonged to the wealthier class, exotic plants became not uncommon, when the Crusades had rendered Europeans familiar with Oriental botany; and a crystal fountain, which sometimes was to be seen playing in the centre, completed the picturesque effect of the landscape."

—And then to the costume of the Venetian ladies:—

"Her hair is elaborately arranged and parted, and is combed off her brow; her head-dress is a species of turban. The robe which, though a high body, leaves the neck exposed, is confined at the waist with a narrow zone; the sleeves are of the simplest description. The hand which is not concealed by the drapery is gloveless; the arms are bare considerably above the elbow; and a bracelet encircles the right wrist. The feet are quite hidden from sight, and the curious pattens displayed in the present illustration were merely the covering which was employed in traversing the kennels and alleys, and which was replaced in the house by easy slippers, or on formal occasions by shoes of more elegant workmanship. When Pietro Casola, the author of '*A Journey to Jerusalem*,' was at Venice in 1498, the pattens or *zile*, as they were called, were worn so monstrously high, that ladies in the streets were obliged to save themselves from tumbling by leaning on the shoulders of their lacqueys!"

—They even wore gloves, and used forks.

The laws were not peculiarly severe. Thieves, male or female, were whipped for a first offence, and punished more severely for a second,—until, graduating in the scale of ruin, the men were hung between the Red Columns,

and the women put to death as the judges might order, — by starvation, decapitation, strangulation, or upon the gibbet. Starvation was sometimes inflicted on men:—

"In the starving process, the condemned, having been led to the Campanile, was there inclosed in a large wooden cage with iron bars, suspended by a strong chain from a pole attached to the building; and he was fed on a diminishing scale with bread and water which he received by letting down a cord (so strong is the love of life!), until the unfortunate wretch, exposed to every weather, perished of cold, hunger and misery."

The third and fourth volumes of Mr. Hazlitt's History are far superior in point of style and interest, to the first and second; but the entire work promises to be one which will reflect permanent credit upon its author, and occupy a place in literature.

Leaders of the Reformation: Luther, Calvin, Latimer, Knox. By John Tulloch, D.D. Second Edition. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland, from the Reformation to the Revolution Settlement. By the late very Rev. John Lee, D.D., LL.D. With Notes and Appendices from the Author's Papers. Edited by his Son. (Blackwood & Sons.)

The Scottish Reformation: a Historical Sketch. By Peter Lorimer, D.D. With Twenty-five Illustrations by Birket Foster. (Griffin & Co.)

The Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters, 1638-88. By James Dodds. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

We lump together these four recent products of Scottish Ecclesiastical literature, not for our own convenience merely, but because the activity which their almost simultaneous appearance evinces is one of the most characteristic facts about our Northern fellow-subjects. Lord Macaulay said once, of England and Scotland, in his dangerous epigrammatic way, "The nations are one, because the churches are two." There is little doubt that the ecclesiastical differences between them make them know each other less than they ought. An Englishman finds it difficult to comprehend a country where a Bishop is a Dissenter with the revenue of an English curate, and no social "my Lord";—and where, if he tries to simplify matters by remembering that the mass of people are Presbyterians, he finds the Presbyterians hating each other rather more than either of the two parties into which they fall do Prelacy. Such an observer soon discovers that almost everything Scotch turns on something ecclesiastical. Only a short time ago, if a Professor of Sanscrit had been wanted in Edinburgh, the first question asked would have been, whether he belonged to the "Free Kirk." And, at this moment, the same old capital is electing its town councillors with an eye almost solely to the working of the new Annuity Tax Bill,—a compromise after some thirty years' agitation on the point how the Edinburgh clergy's six hundred per annum should be paid. Turn to the Education question, and it all revolves there on the point whether the Church of Scotland shall retain its old control over the parochial schools. Lines of ecclesiastical are also lines of political division in that country. Tory answers to Episcopalian—as Conservative virtually does to Established Churchman.

An instructive essay might be written on all this:—on the greater *rapprochement* in feeling between the Churches of England and Scotland, since a Dissent singularly bitter in tone

has vexed and menaced the latter;—on the injury done to literature, free thought, practical reforms, and even social refinement, in Scotland, by sectarian controversy and division. But, for the present, our duty is a less comprehensive one, though fertile in hints towards such a performance. We have simply to offer some remarks on the books above mentioned. And we place that of Principal Tulloch first, not only for its good literary qualities, but because it appeals to a wider circle of readers than most works of the class from the other side of the Border. Dr. Tulloch represents the younger section of the Liberal party in the Scotch church; and his writings show more vividly than might be expected the influence of popular English writers. His sketches of the Leaders of the Reformation aim at being portraits of the men, as well as discussions of their doctrine. And their "point of view" in every case is taken by the writer, not as one to which we (even when we belong to their special Churches) are bound to confine ourselves,—but as a resting-place in an ascent to quarters from which we may get a wider range of vision:—

"A second Calvin in theology," he says, "is impossible. Men thirst not less for spiritual truth; but they no longer believe in the capacity of system to embrace and contain that truth, as in a reservoir for successive generations. They must seek for it themselves afresh in the pages of Scripture and the ever-dawning light of spiritual life, or they will simply neglect and put it past as an old story. The age of tradition is gone beyond recall; and the most venerated creeds, no less than the most novel religious theories, must submit to the tests of an expanding historical and moral judgment."

This is frank, at all events, and the whole essay on Calvin, in which it occurs, is distinguished by the same characteristics. "It was a hard and bad world that needed Calvin as a Reformer," says Principal Tulloch; and so, elsewhere,—

"An impression of majesty and yet of sadness must ever linger around the name of Calvin. He was great, and we admire him. The world needed him, and we honour him; but we cannot love him. He repels our affections while he extorts our admiration; and while we recognize the worth, and the divine necessity of his life and work, we are thankful to survey them at a distance, and to believe that there are also other modes of divinely governing the world, and advancing the kingdom of righteousness and truth."

Passages like these sufficiently show the spirit and temper of Principal Tulloch's book, the style of which has a boldness and picturesqueness far from common. It is not exactly the work for young students, and we doubt whether the old school of professors would pronounce its author sound and deep in his subject. But it is admirably adapted to invigorate the thinking of those who already know something of the Reformers treated of in it; and assuredly it is readable enough (no slight praise) from cover to cover.

The late Principal Lee, besides his other claims to regard, was conspicuous in Scotland for his knowledge of the history of the Kirk. He pursued the subject not only with the zeal of a scholar, but with the curious minuteness of an antiquary, through Presbytery records and forgotten old manuscripts of all kinds. He was, therefore, a standard authority on Presbyterian antiquities—a subject less known in England, we suspect, than those of Egypt. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the "Lectures" now before us are to be considered worthy of his high reputation. They were early productions, written for a special purpose, while his knowledge was immature and his style unformed, and would never have been

published by himself. If the Editor doubts this, let him turn to Vol. I., p. 33, and tell us whether he thinks his learned father would have suffered it to go out under his name, that Dunbar the poet was a "Scottish bishop."

There is an interest, however, about everything that has come from a memorable man, which will give these volumes a place in many libraries. Besides this the Notes and Appendices from the author's later papers have a separate value. They contain many interesting details, chiefly from manuscript sources, about the past social and ecclesiastical condition of Scotland. We would particularly direct attention to those contained in Appendix xx. (Vol. II.) on the Parochial Schools. No institution is more creditable to Scotland, nor ought to be more delicately meddled with than this; to which the Scotch people have long owed the best part of their prosperity.

In turning to Dr. Lorimer, we may remind our readers that we were among the first to recognize the worth of his excellent Biography of Patrick Hamilton. The volume before us, with its fine engravings and lustrous cover, is a drawing-room table-book on the Scottish Reformation, which has a right to its pretensions as to its graver and more solid fruits. There is nothing effeminate, however, about the book in a literary sense; for its style is sensible as well as elegant; and the author gives the latest gleanings of his research as freely as if he were writing only to critics and divines.

We now come to Mr. Dodds, who, unlike the writers just noticed, is a layman and an amateur, but who, for that very reason, deserves a cordial recognition. He is, we believe, a man of business, who seeks in the Covenanted struggles, and in lecturing on them, that intellectual recreation which in the South is more generally sought in translating Horace or collecting coins. It is a fierce joy, like bathing in winter, but argues a manliness which it does not require one to be a Covenanter in order to sympathize with. Mr. Dodds's point of view may be defined as the opposite of Mr. Mark Napier's:—he sees heroic martyrs where the other sees only fanatical knaves. There is a spirit and life about the "Fifty Years' Struggle," which make it animating reading; and there is a most undoubted truth latent in that billowy declamation of Mr. Dodds, which we heartily recognize. But there is no criticism without philosophy. Our sympathy with the Covenanters is confined to their *defensive* side. They were as intolerant of all others as Charles the Second's Government was of them. Their deeds were often savage and their language brutal; and many of them held opinions incompatible with all civil government, and the ascendancy of which would have been a despotism more odious to flesh-and-blood than any the world ever saw. Heralded with this caution, the book of Mr. Dodds well deserves reading; and we shall only add one special observation on a point of much prominence in Covenanted history. Mr. Dodds mentions the martyrdom of the two women in "the waters of the Blednoch," which suggested a remarkable paragraph to Macaulay. Does he know that the original instrument of their recantation and reprieve exists in Edinburgh? Such is the fact; and it throws light on this other fact, that original martyrologists add to their account of the execution the statement, that "this is denied by some." What do the Wigtownshire people who have been preparing a monument to these martyrs say to this recent discovery?

The 'Martyr' Blacket's apology the M. works. interest first v brooding ning th power joyless better author. The da servant in her bitter the rea bitter, unjust feeling but an has on caprice the fast itself v which "mild the aut detest allowed pervers kept ful climax lead a The las son's re vernacity to the r son, sta daughte constan being v he lets heart. book a not so v result. is not t his char those o minor spectiv to bear a well- the fina novel-re be than reads fo

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NEW NOVELS.

The House on the Moor. By the Author of 'Margaret Maitland,' &c. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—This work does not need the touching apology put forth in the Preface. 'The House on the Moor' is superior to Mrs. Oliphant's later works. The story is very interesting, and the interest deepens as the story proceeds. In the first volume the germ of hate, and the morbid brooding over a long-past injury, are seen beginning their deadly growth. There is a quiet tragic power in the picture of the lonely house, the joyless fireside, the unloving household, which is better than anything we remember by the same author. It is perfectly life-like and unexaggerated. The dark shadows are relieved a little by the old servant, and the young girl, so patient and gentle in her hard, comfortless lot, and the ever-present bitterness of her domestic life. The sympathy of the reader is, in spite of himself, awakened for the bitter, brooding father, always occupied with the injustice to which he is the victim, till all human feeling has been choked out of him, leaving nothing but an insane hatred to his son; who, like himself, has only been the sport of an old man's malicious caprice. The terrible evil wrought in the son, by the father's perverse and wicked enmity, develops itself with a simple and powerful truthfulness, which tempers the reader's disgust with the "milder grief of pity." This shows great skill in the author; for though both father and son are as detestable as they well can be, yet the reader is not allowed to hate either of them; the wrongs and perverseness which have driven both wrong are kept fully present to the reader's sympathy. The climax to which evil thoughts, enmities and malice lead a man, is carefully and firmly worked out. The last scenes of the father's death-bed and the son's remorse are extremely well done, with a quiet veracity that adds to their power. In contrast to the misery worked to themselves by father and son, stands the pure, gentle, loving nature of the daughter, Susan,—showing that no outward circumstances can work any real harm to a human being unless he consents to it himself,—unless he lets evil and bitter feelings into his own heart. The old Colonel, the good genius of the book and the pendant to the misanthrope, is not so vigorous in his handling, nor effective in its result. He is good—very good, indeed—but there is not the knowledge of human nature shown in his character, nor the same delicate shading, as in those of the evil-natured men in the book. The minor characters are well done in their respective ways, and the underplot is cleverly made to bear upon the main current of the story. It is a well-compact, well-managed story; and though the final end is rather more huddled than a thorough novel-reader would desire, still there is much to be thankful for, as the reader will agree when he reads for himself.

NEW BOOKS ON MUSIC.

On Drama and Music: Historical-Critical Studies—[*Über Theater und Musik: Historisch-Kritische Studien*, by Baron Alfred von Wolzogen]. (Breslau, Trewendt.)—This is a book of pleasant reading, largely made up of articles which have already appeared in the German periodicals. Those to whom Herr Lobe's writings on music are congenial, and who remember Herr Edouard Devrient's agreeable 'Letters from Paris' with favour, will find another companion to their liking in Baron Alfred von Wolzogen. The Red-Republican party will, of course, read his book with less complacency. A tone of gentlemanly fairness pervades it, which can be disputed by no reader, whether he be "Black, or Red, or Gold," or all three colours, in his opinions. It need not be said, that agreeing largely, as it does, with the principles on which musical criticism is attempted in this journal, it is, therefore, to ourselves especially welcome. The contents are these:—Present State of the German Theatre; Theatres of Paris; The English Theatre at the time present; The Preservation of the Classical Repertory on the German Stage; On Theatrical Criticisms; Musical Maladies of the time present; On the ques-

tion of Music; The Music of the Future; German Music in Italy; The Decay of the Art of Singing; Adelaide Gunther; The portrait of an artist of our time; Nadeja Bagdanoff and the Modern Ballet. The above list of subjects, and account of the humour in which they are treated, will suffice to direct all who love a particular class of reading to the volume before us. No doubt, it contains an error or two here and there;—while going over foreign ground the Baron's pen has more than once slipped; but to no great extent, the space traversed being taken into account.—Here and there, too, a conclusion is to be met with at which we fail to arrive, but nowhere is the right of private judgment maintained in caricature.—Lastly, though the style is temperate, it is not dull. The book, in brief, is one that we can commend.

Paris in 1860: The Theatres of Paris from 1806 till 1860—[*Paris en 1860: Les Théâtres de Paris depuis 1806 jusqu'en 1860*, par M. L. Véron]. (Paris, Librairie Nouvelle.)—Railway reader, do not buy this little book, expecting from it such amusement as was to be found in Dr. Véron's 'Memoirs.' You will have run through its pages before you get half way from Paris to Creil, and found therein nothing. 'Paris in 1860' is a flimsy memorandum of the changes and decorations of the capital under the current Empire, illustrated with fifteen woodcuts by M. Bourdellin, some of which (instance the general view of the Louvre) have a certain neatness and spirit.—As to the second moiety of the book, that devoted to the Theatres, it is simply a *résumé* of the losses and crosses to which managers are liable, owing to the want of State assistance, the caprices, exactions, and wandering habits of artists, and the difficulty of hitting the taste of the public.—Dr. Véron would meet these by a confederacy among all the principal Parisian managers. They should sit, he thinks, in a sort of Agapemone committee of mutual love and succour. A. is to study B.'s interest as much as his own; C. to lend D. a singer when need is; and so on:—a pretty scheme—and, to boot, obviously possible of execution, under the conditions of human nature!—Here, however, is an anecdote (almost the only one in this poor book) which may be added to the list of tales about royal festivities and commissions of Art. Dr. Véron cites M. Auber as his authority:—"At the beginning of the winter of 1847, M. Auber was sent for by King Louis-Philippe. He was received in one of the small private apartments at the Tuilleries. Three persons only were present,—the King, the Queen, and Madame Adelaide. 'M. Auber,' said the King, with a smile, 'how much would it cost to get up Haydn's Oratorio at the Palace at Versailles?'" "Sire, for rehearsals, and for a good performance, from eight hundred to a thousand pounds."—"That is too dear for me," replied the King.—"And a useless expense, besides," said the Queen, generous and expensive to prodigality when acts of beneficence were in question.—"It is, more than you think," replied the King, 'a wise policy to honour artists and literary persons, to bring them round the throne, and to occupy and amuse the society of Paris.' The Queen, not to carry the debate further, and, perhaps, not to contradict the King, whom she respected and loved so much, left the room. 'Brother,' then said Madame Adelaide, who was pleased with everything that pleased the King, 'you shall have your Haydn's Oratorio.'—"M. Auber," added Louis-Philippe, 'I wish the Court to be amused during the winter of 1847-8.' The King then desired a list of operas to be drawn out, and continued:—"In 1850 I had too grave affairs on my hands not to charge the management of the Opera with its own risks and dangers. Yet, when M. Véron withdrew, in 1855, I had the idea of putting the administration of the Opera into the hands of Montalivet, were it every year to cost the Civil List some hundreds of thousands of francs; but M. Véron was said to have succeeded and made money. People would certainly have accused me of only seeing in the matter a good speculation for myself."—The King did not get his Oratorio before March 1848. The present Government of France is willing to manage and to endow, from both hands, the Grand Opéra—but where is the music?

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Plato's Doctrine respecting the Motion of the Earth. By George Grote, Esq. (Murray.)—There is a curious passage in Plato's 'Timæus,' in which he speaks of the earth as packed or wrapped round the axis of the universe, and as being the regulator—in some sense—of day and night. Aristotle supposed Plato to advocate the rotation of the earth; and opposed his supposed view. Others maintained that Plato let the earth rest, while the cosmoical axis—a solid cylinder—passes through it, carrying round the celestial sphere. It is usually taken to be impossible that Plato should have carried both earth and sphere round with the axis, because then there would obviously have been no relative diurnal motion of the stars. But Mr. Grote argues that Plato did make this mistake, not seeing its—to us—obvious absurd consequence. It is certain that Plato distinctly affirms the revolution of the celestial sphere: and it is also certain that his very difficult words, in the passage discussed, have much the appearance of making the rotation of the earth the cause and companion of the celestial rotation. Mr. Grote brings all his learning to the question. We agree with him that the supposition of the two-fold rotation is by no means to be affirmed impossible on the part of Plato, because our well-trained notions of relative motion pronounce the apparent rotation to be thereby rendered impossible. It is difficult to say how far the ruder ideas of a Greek might allow him to go wrong, and we must attach great weight to Aristotle, who must have understood Plato as well as our scholars, or even better. At the same time, the supposition that Plato could have made such a blunder is a difficulty: and one on which the controversy will probably continue unsettled. The astronomical historians have taken but little notice of the passage: and, in truth, the philologists must settle the meaning before the phrase is their affair.

Valentine Duval: an Autobiography of the last Century. Edited by the Author of 'Mary Powell.' (Bentley.)—Of all the impudent efforts in the way of book-making that we have lately witnessed this is the most daring. Indeed it is so shameless that the most indignant critic is at first compelled to laugh about it. Here is the whole history of the transaction. Many years since the offender, while reading Dr. Aikin's 'Biographical Dictionary,' was so struck by the article on 'Valentine Jameray Duval,' that she resolved at some future time to read 'Duval's Autobiography,' and make the incidents of his life the substance of a story. "Long years afterwards, which is to say, last year," the Author of 'Mary Powell' was reminded of this decision, and she proceeded to act upon it in the following manner. The audacity of the culprit herself is so piquant that we cannot do better than quote the words of her confession, from the dedicatory letter addressed to a young lady, named Beatrice, who is now on her way to Amritzer, Northern India. "My idea was to write a story about Duval; and as I could not go to the British Museum to collect materials, you affectionately did so yourself, day by day, for two or three months, till you had translated for me not only all the biography, but a great many of the letters. Meantime I found, from what you daily sent me, that the plain narrative so little required the aid of foreign ornament, or rather would be so hurt by it, that I thought it due to Duval and to the public merely to fill up blanks, subdivide into chapters, and abridge very little except the correspondence." The long and short of the matter is this:—Miss Manning gives up her "idea of writing a story about Duval," and instead of carrying out the original plan stitches together Beatrice's slatternly translations, and offers them for sale under the cover of a title-page which, while it steers clear of positive falsehood, is so incomplete, and withholds so much of the whole truth, that even its fabricator's admirers must regard it as a fraud intended to delude the incautious into buying a meagre translation as an original work by a practised writer. In the name of common honesty, this sort of shuffling ought to be protested against! Why does not the title state that the work is a translation?—that the translation was made by

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 Tract Magazine, 1860, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Viollette-Duc on Military Architecture of Middle Ages, tr. by Macdormald, 8vo. 31s. cl.
 Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, new ed. by Davis, with Key, 6s.
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 Williams's Appendix upon the Bishop of St. David's Reply, 8vo. 1s.
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 Working Boy's Sunday Improved, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The Great International Exhibition of 1862 has at length passed out of the land of dreams. The preliminaries are now settled, the Trust is accepted, and direct action will be begun immediately. The following important letter, in which Lord Granville, the Marquis of Chandos, and Messrs. T. Baring, C. Wentworth Dilke and T. Fairbairn accepted the Trust proposed by the Society of Arts, has been received by the Society:—

London, Nov. 22.

Sir,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, inclosing the copy of a communication from Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1861 to the Council of the Society of Arts, in which, the Commissioners express their general approval of the object which the Society has in view in organizing the Exhibition of 1862, and their willingness to render such support and assistance to the undertaking as may be consistent with their position as a chartered body, and with the powers conferred upon them by their charter of incorporation. Under these circumstances, we have to request that you will intimate to the Council of the Society of Arts our willingness to accept the trust, which the Council and the guarantors have in so flattering a manner expressed a wish to impose on us, on the understanding that the Council will forthwith take measures for giving legal effect to the guarantee, and for obtaining a charter of incorporation satisfactory to us.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

CHANDOS.

THOMAS BARING.

C. WENTWORTH DILKE.

THOMAS FAIRBAIRN.

We may add to the foregoing information, that an interview of a most satisfactory character has taken place between a deputation of the Council of the Society of Arts and the authorities of the Bank of England in reference to the advances to be made under cover of the Guarantee Fund. The

whole business, moral and financial, is therefore in a state of vigorous progress. Our foreign and colonial friends may now proceed with their work. Come cloud or come sunshine, the Exhibition will take place in 1862.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S LECTURES.

Oxford, Nov. 26.

If Sir W. Hamilton were still living, I should not think myself called upon to offer any remarks upon the charges brought against him by the reviewer of his Lectures in your last number. But as he is no longer able to defend himself, I trust to your sense of justice to allow one of his editors to say a few words in his behalf. I have no intention of entering into a mathematical controversy with the eminent mathematician whom I suppose to be the author of the review; though, if my supposition is correct, he is not one likely to take a very lenient view of mathematical errors in general, or of those of Sir W. Hamilton in particular. But without having the rashness to question any of his decisions in his own science, I may, perhaps, be permitted to state a fact which he has not stated, and which I think ought to be taken into account; namely, that of the mathematical errors, properly so called, which he has pointed out, hardly one, if one at all, is originally due to Hamilton himself. I say of the mathematical errors, properly so called; for I think a distinction must be made between the direct use of mathematical language, to express ideas belonging to its own science, and its transferred use, to express more or less approximately analogous ideas belonging to another science, such as logic. In the latter case, the borrowed garments will always sit more or less loosely; and the question, how much looseness is to be allowed? is one rather of taste than of science. For example, I may doubt whether the mental inclusion of one notion in another is accurately represented by the local inclusion of one circle in another, according to the method adopted by Euler; but I should never dream, on that account, of charging Euler with ignorance of the elements of geometry, or of saying that he could not "grasp the distinction between the quantity which has *partes extra partes*, and that in which the parts permeate one another." Or, to take a later example from an author whom the reviewer will probably listen to with respect,—I find in Prof. De Morgan's 'Formal Logic' (p. 131), a syllogism in *Barbara*, expressed in the form $Y \vee Z + X \vee Y = X \vee Z$: an expression with which I shall not quarrel, as an algebraical metaphor, so to speak, though I fancy the author himself will hardly maintain that the relation between the premises and the conclusion of a syllogism is, literally, identical with that between the two sides of an equation. Why, then, should Hamilton be tied down to an exactness in the use of mathematical illustrations which professed mathematicians have not held themselves bound to observe?

Omitting, therefore, those objections of the reviewer which relate merely to transferred uses of mathematical terms, I shall notice only those errors which he adduces in relation to strictly mathematical statements.

The first of these is from the 'Lectures on Metaphysics,' vol. 1, p. 527:—"A paper," says the reviewer, "full of the simplest crudities about infinity, things which the lowest student in mathematics soon learns to laugh at." Waiving the question whether these "crudities" properly belong to the province of mathematics at all, I shall only observe that one of them is taken from Leibnitz and another from Bosovich, both of whom are, perhaps, entitled to a place somewhat above the lowest among the students of mathematics. Of the two instances quoted by the reviewer, the first, as is stated in a foot-note, is simply cited from Tellez, and the second (the obnoxious *pyramid*), from F. Bone Spei, who himself took it from Carleton. In point of fact, I believe that not one of the "crudities" collected in this paper properly belongs to Hamilton himself, though his editors have not been able in all cases to trace the parentage. They have all the appearance of being merely a collection of arguments,—some better, some worse,—which have actually been urged by diffe-

rent writers. What use Hamilton intended to make of them we can but conjecture.

The remaining examples are all from the 'Lectures on Logic.' These I shall enumerate according to the pages referred to by the reviewer, omitting those which seem to be not properly mathematical.

Logic, i, p. 456. This is simply a translation from Denzinger, and is printed as such in the text of the Lectures.

Logic, ii, p. 19. This is a translation from Krug, and is printed in like manner.

Logic, ii, p. 41. This is a translation from Fries, both as regards the first statement, which the reviewer cites as such, and also as regards the use of the word *constitute* (in the German, *bilden*) for *bound*.

Logic, i, p. 185. This is a quotation from the English translation of Wolf's 'Logic,' and is printed as such.

Logic, ii, 463. This concluding example may admit of some difference of interpretation, owing to the brevity of the statement and the obscurity of the subject. I think, however, that it is at any rate tolerably clear that the interpretation adopted by the reviewer is not Hamilton's meaning. According to this interpretation, he is made to assert, as a geometrical property of a triangle, that "when we know one angle of any triangle, we can infer the other two." I doubt the correctness of this interpretation, because I do not see how it can be connected with the context, which is a criticism of Maass's scheme of logical notation. I believe that Hamilton is speaking, not of a triangle to be constructed geometrically from certain parts given, but of a triangle already existing with all its parts known; and his criticism appears to relate, not to the geometrical properties, but to the visible figure of such a triangle, when employed to illustrate a certain relation between logical concepts. The true meaning I take to be this:—That, as in a given equilateral triangle, no one of the three equal angles is properly identical with another, so in a given scalene triangle, no one of the three unequal angles is properly a part of another; for in each case the other two angles must exist wholly and distinctly, in order to make up the triangle. Consequently, it is incorrect to employ the co-existence of the equal angles in the one case, and of the unequal angles in the other case, to represent respectively the total identity of two co-inclusive concepts, and the partial identity of a superior and an inferior concept. The passage, I admit, is not very clearly worded; but I see no reason for saddling it with the geometrical absurdity which the reviewer attributes to it.

No doubt those who think, with the reviewer, that to copy an error is "more extraordinary" than to originate it, will not attach much value to the above defence. But as some may be of a different opinion, I think the facts which I have stated have a fair claim to be tendered as part of the evidence, let them go for what they are worth. I do not think it will be seriously contended that Wolf and Fries, who were both Professors of Mathematics, had never mastered the first proposition of Euclid, or did not know an axiom from a theorem. I do not therefore see why such a charge should be brought against Sir W. Hamilton, merely because, while engaged in teaching logic, and not geometry, he quoted passages from these authors, either without observing their inaccuracies, or without thinking it worth while to mention them. I believe almost any one, except a critic on the look-out for mathematical faults, would have done the same thing.

H. L. MANSEL.

* * We believe that a reader of Hamilton's Lectures, without being on the look-out for mathematical faults, must have discovered and been amused by the excessive blunders committed by the logician who pretended to be the critic of mathematics as a science. Mr. Mansel forgets that it was in this character that he was looked at when his schoolboy mistakes were exposed. Many of the errors are not *avowedly* taken from others: the reference at the foot of the page does not, usually, mean quotation. But if it did, we hardly think it necessary to repeat our conviction that a teacher

who teaches his pupils nonsense out of other people's heads, is just as much to be reprehended as one who teaches them nonsense out of his own. We contend that if Fries really—we only know Hamilton's translation, and we put no faith in his power of translating mathematics—asserted that Euclid (I. 1.) proves that his three lines constitute a triangle, and that his circles meet, he knew nothing about the matter; and, if successful in forming a class, must have abounded in pupils who, under any other teacher, would have become fit to teach him in a week.

We do not need to answer the whole of Mr. Mansel's letter. We shall be quite content if those readers who intend to decide will do it with our article before them. We feel much confirmed by the weakness of our opponent, whom we know to be a strong man when he has a strong case. But what is a poor editor to do, who has to defend the mathematics of a man who thinks an acute angle is like a pyramid, and makes two blunders in the First Proposition of Euclid; or, which is the same thing, knows no better than to follow those who make such mistakes as these?

LITERARY ADOPTION.

November 17.

On a cursory perusal of Mr. Smiles's book on 'Self-Help,' I was haunted by a feeling that I had met with some of the language before, and immediately consulted a volume with which I ought to be somewhat familiar, when I found the following "coincidences":—

Essays on the Formation of Opinions, &c., 1821.

"It cannot be too deeply impressed on the mind that application is the price to be paid for mental acquisitions, and that it is as absurd to expect them without it as to hope for a harvest where we have not sown the seed."—Page 201.

"Application is the only means of securing the end at which they aim; and they may rest assured that all schemes to put them in possession of intellectual treasures without any regular or strenuous efforts on their part, all promises to inculcate learning into their minds at so small an expense of time and labour that they shall scarcely be sensible of the process, are mere delusions, which can terminate in nothing but mortification and disappointment."—*Ibid.*

These borrowed passages are not distinguished by quotation-marks, nor are they accompanied by any reference to the source whence they were derived.

I thought it had been an understood law in the republic of letters that one author should not borrow from another without scrupulous acknowledgment. There may possibly be some difficulty in determining how far he may use the sentiments and opinions of a preceding writer without any reference when he clothes them anew in his own language; but there can be none in pronouncing that when the *ipsissima verba* are adopted, they should not be incorporated as part of the borrower's own composition; they should be distinguished by the conventional marks of quotation, and, above all, they should be accompanied by a reference to the work from which they have been taken.

I should scarcely have troubled you with this communication if the question had been merely a personal one: it is, on the contrary, a matter which concerns both authors and readers in general, and especially authors of any eminence.

THE AUTHOR OF THE 'ESSAYS.'

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Nov. 16, 1860.

AMONG the chief national works which are being planned throughout Italy even at this period of fusion and transition, for the glory "of the good time coming," is one which well deserves that I

should make it known to English readers on account of its grandeur of design, and the lustre which its execution will cast over the beautiful city which ere long may possibly become the capital of the Italian kingdom.

This great scheme aims at no less a work than the transformation of our noble old Piazza della Signoria into a Pantheon for the great men of Italy. The Jove of this Olympus, as it is fitting in the midst of the united and regenerated Peninsula, will be the mighty Poet of Heaven and Hell, who, amid the sufferings of exile and persecution, struck out with nervous hand the first rough sketch of that "Italian Empire in Italy" which now, after five hundred years, is on the eve of completion under auspices more glorious than even his sublime enthusiasm had ever dared predict for it. The project is to extend the beautiful Loggia di Orgagna (new named in later days of tyranny Loggia de' Lanzi, or of the Free Lances) around three sides of the area of the Piazza. Beneath the lofty arches are to stand the statues of Italy's illustrious dead, and the internal walls of the gallery are to be clothed with a series of frescoes representing the great events of Italian history, and illustrating the development of the national idea from the days of the Lombard League down to the Coronation of Victor Emmanuel, first King of Italy. The accomplishment of such a work would assuredly realize a Valhalla for the Latin race, which would reduce to very pigmy proportions indeed that beautiful temple of the Teuton glories which stands so vauntingly upon the hill above the Danube.

In the centre of the Piazza is to tower the colossal statue of Dante, on a lofty pedestal, adorned on three of its sides with bas-reliefs from 'The Divine Comedy,' and bearing on the fourth the inscription: "A Dante Alighieri. L' Italia Unita. M.D.CCCCLX."

It may be seen by reference to Lemonnier's recent edition of Vasari, that the project of such extending Orgagna's magnificent work is by no means new or unsupported by perhaps the highest authority that could be cited on such a subject. In a note to the 'Life of Orgagna' (vol. 2, page 130) the editors of the new edition record that when Cosmo the First applied to Michel Angiolo for a plan for the buildings then in contemplation, which eventually took the form of the fabric now known as the Uffizj, the great universal artist answered that Cosmo could do no better than continue the Loggia of Orgagna around the Piazza; and it would seem that the only reason which prevented the execution of so splendid a work was the thrifty despot's fear of the immense cost.

Here, in the midst of the ancient glories and new triumphs of Italy, it is proposed to institute a grand quinquennial Dante Festival, to commence from the year 1865, the sixth centenary from the date of the poet's birth. This national festival is intended to promote the growth of Science, Literature, and Art, as well as intellectual culture in general, throughout Italy, and to bring together and mingle in one common rejoicing the long-divided members of the great Italian family newly gathered from every province of the Peninsula.

A committee has been formed, with Prince Ferdinand Strozzi, President of the Academy of Fine Arts, at its head, for the purpose of setting afoot this splendid enterprise. The funds are to be raised in right English fashion, without any dependence whatever on Government aid or influence. To this end a fine edition of Dante's complete Works, in five volumes, royal octavo, is to be immediately produced under the direction of the committee, with all the *recherche* of paper and type which may entitle it to the reputation of a national edition. The work will come out at the rate of a volume a year, and its entire cost will amount to 200 Italian lire (8*l.* English), to be paid in annual instalments of 40 lire each, for five following years.

The cost of such a scheme as that proposed will doubtless be very great, but without reckoning on the subscriptions to so grand a work which will flow in from other countries and those of private individuals in Italy itself, the nearly thirteen

thousand communes of the kingdom will furnish no inconsiderable portion of the expense, as not one of them, however small, but will assuredly become the purchaser of a copy of the work. Moreover the municipality of Florence have entered warmly into an examination of the scheme, and will probably in a great measure adopt and make a project their own which will adorn their city with a national monument as glorious and unique as the Italian regeneration it is destined to commemorate.

Nor will the Florentine people, so sensitively proud of the great memories of its past, be behind-hand in adding its mite to the Dante fund. No one, who has not lived long and on intimate terms with this population, can form any idea of the degree in which this national pride in, and acquaintance with, the deeds of their ancestors is rift among these descendants of the turbulent old Art of Florence who so often gathered clamorously on that grand old Piazza under the walls of the Palace of the Signoria, to impose their sovereign will on the rulers who sat consulting within.

To mention one single instance of this birthright of old memories out of many that have come under my own eye,—I was walking not long since past the picturesque Croce di Trebbio, a quaint old column with richly-figured capital surmounted by a gothic stone cross and queer little roofing of dark wood, which stands in the centre of a maze of narrow streets close behind the Piazza Santa Maria Novella. It is the memorial of a hard-won victory gained over the *Paterini* (a species of Puritan reformers) about the middle of the thirteenth century by the High-Church party, headed by Fra Pietro di Verona, who had been sent to Florence by the Pope for the express purpose of inquisitorially hunting down and expelling,—if need were, by force of arms,—the sectarians who numbered in their ranks a great many of the most influential citizens.

As I passed by this antique grey cross the other day, the little girl who was my companion, pausing for a moment in its shadow, looked up and asked earnestly if it was "very, very old?" Before I could reply to the question, a grimy journeyman locksmith, sauntering past in dingy shirt-sleeves and leathern apron, with a huge door-key dangling from his hand, struck in, with that simple familiarity which is no whit akin to disrespect in the mouths of our Florentine artisans, saying, "Aye! per Bacco! old enough; as old as the time of the Great Republic; before the civil wars began. But," added he, smiling, "the *fratacci* were more insolent (*prepotenti*) then than they are now. *Che mi fa celia!*" (or as one should say, "and no mistake!") There can be no fear that Italians of all classes will interest themselves warmly in a project so calculated to flatter all their most cherished feelings of national pride, and the Committee have already despatched to Milan a commissioner charged to make the scheme known in all its details to the Lombard populations. There seems, indeed, to be little doubt that the necessary funds will be forthcoming; but as the edition of the great Poet's works will be one sure to interest Dante-worshippers in every part of the world, and as it has been thought, judging from the intense sympathy England has shown for the work of Italian liberation, that many Englishmen might like to be associated with the promoters of so grand a scheme, it has been determined to appoint a London agent for laying the particulars of the project before the British public, and receiving the names of subscribers to the proposed edition. Mr. Trübner has undertaken this agency, and the Committee have had every reason to be satisfied with the cordial zeal with which he has acceded to their proposals. I reserve for another letter some account of the nature of the edition proposed, and of the various names of note to whom the different portions of it will be entrusted.

TH. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

WE are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Woodward, Her Majesty's new librarian, is preparing plans for the publication of the whole body of the Stuart Papers in the Queen's possession.

These papers compose, as scholars are well aware, a mass of material for history of very great interest. Mr. Woodward will very soon be ready to submit his proposal to Her Majesty.

While writing on this subject of the Stuart Papers, we may correct one or two errors regarding them, which we find going the round of the newspapers. They were not, as we see stated, bought by the Queen; but, being left, by the last of the Stuarts, the Cardinal of York, to a gentleman of his household, were secured for this country by an agent of the Prince Regent. It is also a mistake to suppose that a former attempt to publish these papers failed through lack of public curiosity, and that Mr. Glover, the late Royal Librarian, suffered the considerable loss of a thousand pounds by his adventure. Mr. Glover began his publication on a bad plan as regards the commercial interests; yet a considerable number were sold at a price which Mr. Murray or Mr. Longman would never dream of charging. We have reason to think there was no actual loss on the Atterbury Letters, defective as the volume was in selection and high in price. Mr. Woodward, a more practical man of letters than his predecessor, will find it easy enough to arrange so that his boon to the public shall involve no loss to himself—quite otherwise.

Mr. Doran writes in vindication of his originality:—

“Nov. 26.

“My attention has just been directed to the letter of Mr. E. L. Blanchard, which appeared in your last Number. I should not have intruded on your columns, but for the fact of the two dates there given, at which that gentleman's ‘Dinners and Dinners Out’ was written (1847) and that at which my little work containing a tale which had Bougainville for its hero, was published (1858). The tale in question was developed from the well-known circumstance that the French Admiral did actually carry a friend with him round the world,—who never intended to make such a voyage. The filling-up was my own, but as the incidents appear, according to your reviewer, to resemble those which are described as befalling Mr. Blanchard's friend, I fear I may, in my turn, come under the charge of plagiarism. There would have been the less chance of this had your reviewer described my book by its proper name—‘New Pictures and Old Panels’—a title which indicated that some of the contents were reprints. Of the latter, the story of Bougainville is one. It originally formed a portion of an article under the heading of ‘Things we Don't Know,’ of which I am the author, and which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* for September, 1843.—This date will, I am sure, satisfy Mr. Blanchard that I have not poached on his manor of 1847; and this statement will, I trust, set me right with yourself, your reviewer,—and elsewhere, if need be.—Yours, &c., J. DORAN.”

The Duke of Norfolk, who, as editor of the ‘Life of Philip Howard,’ saint and sinner, claims a place among “noble authors,” died last week. His Grace's literary exertions were confined, we believe, to writing his name on the title page; enough, however, to give him a head-line in the British Museum Catalogue, and in the lists of any future Walpole.

We hear from Bonn that the friend of Niebuhr, and the historian of Ancient Egypt, has passed away. Christian Charles Bunsen had reached the full patriarchal age of man,—had gained the highest honours of his profession,—had obtained a patent of nobility from his sovereign,—and had won from scholars and critics an eminent place in the world of letters. It is impossible to speak of the removal of such a man—one whose life, harvested and successful, was fulfilled—with anything like regret. Baron von Bunsen is gone from us, crowned with years and glories; and if any mournful sentiment mingles with our kindly recollections of a good man and profound scholar whom we shall see no longer in the flesh, it is the sentiment of our loss, not of his.

A death, melancholy in its circumstances, is that of Dr. Croly, a popular preacher, and at one time a popular writer of the second or third class. His romance of ‘Salathiel’ has been the best read of

his many books, but we fancy he was known to a larger world of newspaper-readers by his prominence in that Walbrook squabble, which made dinner-tables merry at the expense of all the parties concerned, a few years ago. Dr. Croly died at the age of 76.

By an error, the bust of General Sabine, presented by Mr. Gassiot to the Royal Society, was attributed to Mr. Norman. The sculptor is Mr. Joseph Durham.

The Rev. Dr. Cureton, rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Royal Trustee of the British Museum, has just been elected Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, in recognition of his services rendered to Oriental, Theological and Biblical Literature. Out of 29 votes, 18 were given in favour of Dr. Cureton, a proof of the high estimation in which his labours are held by Continental scholars. In 1855 Dr. Cureton was elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Gaisford, and the recent decease of Professor Wilson has opened the way to the distinction just now conferred upon him.

The following speaks for itself:—

“Leipsic, Nov. 25.

“Will you be kind enough to allow me to correct, through the columns of the *Athenæum*, a misstatement made by Dr. Waagen in his Preface to the new edition of ‘Kugler's Handbook of the German, Flemish and Dutch Schools’? I ask you to do this, in justice to Mr. G. B. Cavalcaselle, my valued friend and fellow-labourer in the ‘History of the Early Flemish Painters,’ because I know him to be as unwilling as I am to take credit for more than his share in the undertaking in question. Dr. Waagen states that ‘the “Early Flemish Painters” was published by the combined labour of Mr. G. B. Cavalcaselle, the Italian critic on Art, and Mr. J. A. Crowe,’ and in the course of his copious annotations he quotes the book as ‘Cavalcaselle's Early Flemish Painters,’ as if there were but one person to whom any importance in the work can be attached. Mr. Cavalcaselle himself is more modest. The ‘Early Flemish Painters’ was published as the joint labour of ‘Mr. J. A. Crowe and Mr. G. B. Cavalcaselle,’ and Dr. Waagen has no right to assume that he knows better than the authors the relative importance of the contributions of each. I am, &c.,

“J. A. CROWE.”

M. Thiers will publish in the beginning of December his eighteenth volume, and he announces his intention of extending the work to twenty volumes. The ‘History of the Consulate and the Empire,’ strictly speaking, is complete in the seventeen volumes already published, but the author desires to complete the ‘History of Napoleon,’ and the three new volumes, which will, as it were, form an Appendix, are to contain, the eighteenth, the History of the First Restoration and the Congress of Vienna; the nineteenth, the Sojourn in Elba and the Return of Napoleon; the twentieth volume, Waterloo and St. Helena.—The last volumes are promised to be ready in the course of 1861.

A few days ago there was sold in Paris, by the Sheriff's officer, a large parcel of old books, very dusty and very dirty. The fortunate buyer of the lot, for two francs, found among the books one of extreme rarity, the first printed book in which an account of Paris is given, and is entitled, ‘La Fleur des Antiquités, Singularités et Excellences de la plus Noble et Triomphante Ville et Cité de Paris, Capitale du Royaume de France,’ in which is found the marvellous genealogy of Francis the First, who is shown to be descended in a direct line, through sixty-four generations, from Hector, son of Priam.—The book is said to have been immediately sold to an English amateur for 500 fr.

A scientific Expedition is about leaving France to explore Southern Siberia, and particularly that portion contiguous to the Amoor. It will be headed by Dr. G. Meynier and M. Louis d'Eichthal; and a Commission has been appointed by the Paris Academy of Sciences to draw up instructions for the Expedition.

A new Expedition to Central Africa in search of Dr. Vogel is being prepared in Germany; Com-

mittees for the promotion of this undertaking, which promises to become a national one, have been formed in different places of Germany. The Central Committee at Gotha, under the auspices of the Duke Ernest, have issued several papers on the subject, inviting the German nation to support the Expedition, at the head of which Baron Theodore von Heuglin has been appointed. Although little chance may exist of finding Dr. Vogel a prisoner and alive, yet the results of his laborious work, his manuscripts and last notes may be secured, and his work of discovery continued. Even the confirmation of his death would be an advantage; and the Committee are right in making it a point of honour to lift the veil which still surrounds Vogel's fate, pointing to the example which England has given in the long-continued search for Sir John Franklin, long after all hope of finding him alive had vanished. The Expedition has for its aim the exploration of the vast tract of land between the Nile and the Lake Tsad, a territory belonging to the very heart of the unexplored interior of Africa. Except Vogel, on his journey to Wadai, no European has set foot on these entirely unknown regions. The expense of the Expedition has been estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000 thalers, about the half of which sum has come in already; and, as Baron von Heuglin intends not to spare his own means in the undertaking, no pecuniary obstacle presents itself to the Expedition, which will set out from Khartoum as soon as all the necessary preparations can be completed. Herr von Heuglin has held a seven years' official position in the countries of the Nile. The experience which he has gathered there, the practical knowledge of the country, his acquaintance with persons of power and influence there, combined with his scientific capacity, eminently fit him for such an undertaking.

An assistant in a great metropolitan library submits the following considerations to general readers of books:—

“Nov. 23.

“May I request you to call the attention of your readers to the early-closing movement in connexion with libraries. There has been lately so much done in a short time, mainly through the kind consideration of the public in arranging for early shopping, I hope they will feel encouraged to continue their efforts, for much remains to be accomplished. Only two or three years ago the idea of the West-end retail trader closing at four o'clock on Saturdays was looked upon as simply impossible—now it is becoming more general every month. I am connected with a library, and as there are difficulties in the way of our closing early peculiar to the trade, I shall feel obliged if you will kindly make them known to the reading public. The librarian feels a sort of pledge not to alter any important rule of his library during the term of current subscriptions, and as these commence at any date, desirable alterations are rendered difficult. There may be particular cases where the only convenient time for changing books is just before the hour of closing, and we are only able to judge of this by the time generally selected for doing so; if however, subscribers would kindly arrange not to exchange their books after two o'clock on Saturdays, the librarian's assistants would soon feel the benefit of the movement, in common with those of the publisher, bookseller, stationer, printer, and binder. Many subscribers imagine that the absence of the monetary element removes the exchange of books from the category of shopping, and have therefore overlooked it; but, from the large numbers who inquire the hour we close on Saturday, taking for granted it is earlier than on other days of the week, I feel persuaded there would be no surprise expressed, little inconvenience felt, and none complained of, if we closed at two o'clock, and I beg to appeal to subscribers to libraries generally to assist us in obtaining this great boon. I would also beg and entreat of those who already enjoy this great blessing (they happily being no inconsiderable portion) not to be among those to assist in keeping it from others.

T. M.”

Mr. HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture of 'The FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' commenced in Jerusalem in July, 1850, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 165, New Bond Street, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.

THE EXHIBITION of the WORKS of THOMAS PAED, Esq., is NOW OPEN at Messrs. AGNEW & SONS, at the Gallery, 4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Four Daily.—Admission, 1s.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS to the CONTINENT, daily at Three, Evenings at Eight (except Saturdays).—Glebe, Mr. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM.—Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

SCIENCE

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, containing a Clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice. Edited by Robert Hunt, F.R.S. Assisted by numerous Contributors eminent in Science and familiar with Manufactures. Illustrated with nearly two thousand Engravings on Wood. Fifth Edition. Chiefly re-written and greatly enlarged. 3 vols. (Longman & Co.)

Dr. Andrew Ure accomplished a great work for one man when he sent forth the first edition of this Dictionary. Much consulted as a practical chemist, and particularly on patent rights, himself a man of comprehensive mind, industrious habits and keen observation, he had both by nature and experience the requisite qualifications for producing an extended technological dictionary, which his publishers cast into their cyclopaedical mould.

When this work first appeared it was hailed as supplying an acknowledged deficiency, and yet many who consulted it frequently found to their discomfiture how defective it really was on several heads of inquiry. Fifty times, at least, have we ourselves referred to it and turned away with disappointment. We had one of the later editions at hand for consultation during a long winter's work, while afar from other books; and we grew as wrathful with Dr. Ure at last as we had been grateful to him at first. The truth is, as we discovered, that Dr. Ure's 'Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures' was itself but the improved manufacture according to the old art of dictionary-making; and that, being the work chiefly of one man, it was full on subjects whereon the author was full, and meagre on those which the Doctor had not studied, and did not happen to know anyone who had. Technological books, English and foreign, he pretty well knew; and they supplied to some extent his lack of practical acquaintance with particular departments; but still the fact remained that the practical men who might consult the Dictionary on their own specialities, would often see at a glance that Dr. Ure was so far their inferior.

Such defects became more conspicuous as practical science advanced with rapid strides; and, although the Dictionary was still a saleable book and a good library-shelf occupant, it was manifest to the publishers that an effort must be made for its improvement and adaptation to the present state of knowledge. There were difficulties in carrying their views into execution, arising, we suspect, from the desire to retain as many of the old woodcuts as possible; but they employed Mr. Hunt to edit the present edition, and empowered him to associate with himself competent contributors on those particular industries to which they had devoted their attention. The names enumerated are respectable and some are eminent, but we find it not easy to trace out their respective contributions. We have succeeded, however, with some by first conjecturing their articles, and have been baffled in the attempt to discover the work of three or four others whose ability we know.

Mr. Hunt himself appears to have performed full duty, and he is honourable and candid in

his account of his own doings. "I commenced," says he, "the New Edition of Ure's Dictionary with an earnest determination to render the work as complete and as correct as it was possible for me to make it. I soon became conscious of my imperfect knowledge of many subjects embraced within the scheme, and even after having laboured to acquire that knowledge from books, I found there was still a want. In my necessities I have asked the aid of the manufacturer and the advice of the man of science; and never having been refused the information solicited, I am led to hope that those who may possess these volumes will find in them more practical knowledge than exists in any work of a similar character. For this they are indebted to the liberal feeling which marks the great manufacturers of England and distinguishes her men of science." This is testimony worth repeating, and those who personally know the jealousies of many foreign manufacturers will be gratified with the national compliment.

This edition is said to be "chiefly re-written," and the editor remarks:—"Although this Dictionary is based on, bears the name of, and is in style and intention similar to, the production of Dr. Ure, it cannot but be regarded, from the extent of original matter which has been introduced, as a new publication." It is on this account that we have thought it entitled to the present notice, and have consulted it with a view to estimate its claims as a newly re-written work. We may suppose that about two-thirds of the whole have been re-written, and it is a publisher's question whether it would not have been expedient to re-write the other third. That this would have been much more satisfactory admits, we think, of no doubt. Still, critical examiners have no jurisdiction in pecuniary arbitrations, and have no right to make a motion in a question of costs. There was the fourth edition, with its heavy cost and its light cuts. Here is the fifth edition, with an additional volume, and our only business is to look at it as it is presented to us. In so doing we glance at a number of the principal subjects on which advanced information may be expected. We find full articles on Alloy, Alum, Aluminium, Bread (good), Brick, Calico-Printing, Caoutchouc, Coal-Gas, Cotton Manufacture, Electro-Metallurgy, Electro-Telegraphy, Flax (ample), Glass, Indigo, Iron (ample), Lead, Leather, Oils, Ores dressing of, Paper, Photography, Pottery, Rifles, Silk-Manufacture, Silver, Steel, Sugar, Tin and Tin-Plates, Water (sea), Wines, and Woollen Manufacture. Such are some of the articles which have attracted our attention, and which appear to have been carefully elaborated.

The question of re-writing would, in our view, have been specially directed to the article 'Mines and Mining,' which in this work ought to assume a prominent position, and to represent fully, though concisely, the present practice of British mining. This is an integral part of a 'Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.' Now the Editor knows as well as any man that the article contributed by Dr. Ure, and principally retained in this edition, is no adequate representation of British mining, and would have been found great fault with if laid before himself as such. We can see no sufficient reason why it was not entirely re-written. The proprietors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* found it necessary to have an entirely new article for their current edition of that great work, and yet 'Mines' is not a word on their title-page; nor was the article so indispensable in a miscellaneous work as in the present. For Dr. Ure it might be pleaded in excuse that he was no miner, knew nothing in particular about mines,

and probably had never been down a mine, or not more than once or twice. But the present Editor is keeper of mining records, and in the very School of Mines which Government supports. Ought we not, therefore, to expect an accurate and ample account of the practice of Cornish mining, with its latest details of modes of sinking to and working the lodes, plans of excavation, and best modes of laying out mines, economy of underground work, Cornish methods of timbering and drainage, with improvements in shaft machinery, especially by the invaluable man-machine for descending and ascending, and other allied topics, all of which present themselves immediately to the mining inquirer? Are these treated of in this article, or even elsewhere in the Dictionary? We find Dr. Ure's old borrowings from foreign works, woodcuts of the timbering in German mines, and many things which an English miner would not care to read,—just the old foreign shreds and patches which used to make us so wroth with the Doctor when it was so much more difficult to obtain mining information in print than it now is. Ville-Fossé's great book was often the Doctor's source of knowledge, and its Atlas his copy-book; but who would now refer to Ville-Fossé for English mines and mining? Undoubtedly, the entire article should have been re-written. As the work now stands, we fear its weakest part is that relating to British mining. We might specify several particulars of deficiency, but it is far from agreeable even to intimate what we have felt bound to advert to, though we feel assured the Editor would be one of the first to acknowledge the justice of our remarks.

Although, therefore, we cannot indulge in an indiscriminate eulogy of this important work, which we might be tempted to do, if we merely bestowed a passing glance upon it, and regarded it exclusively in the light of the many and material improvements made in the present edition; nevertheless, apart from the deficiencies we have denoted, we are ready and rejoiced to say, that, on the whole, it will prove invaluable to a large class of readers. It is precisely the kind of work which would form a highly acceptable addition to the libraries of 'Mechanics' and Literary Institutions, and might be presented to them by some one or more of their wealthier patrons. It gave us sincere pleasure to observe that a Government Under-Secretary had chosen this very work for a present to an intelligent artisan in one of our national establishments, who, during his scanty intervals of leisure, had found time to write a little book which even royalty condescended to accept and reward. These three volumes would form a tolerably complete library for any superior artisan. All he would need to profit by them would be good eyesight or a good pair of spectacles. Small print is, we suppose, a necessary condition of such a form of publication, and by the use of it, a vast mass of information has been included in these three convenient and comprehensive volumes. An index list of the articles contained would have saved us some trouble, and been generally serviceable, particularly in avoiding frequent cross-references.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Nov. 22.—General Sabine, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—The Right Hon. Sir W. Erle and the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole were elected Fellows of the Society.—The following papers were read, 'On the Curvature of the Indian Arc,' by the Ven. Archdeacon Pratt; 'On the Physiology and Anatomy of the Lungs,' by Dr. Heale.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Nov. 26.—Lord Ashburton, President, in the chair.—The Rev. L. J. Bernard,

the Rev. A. G. Halliday, Trinidad, Landed Capt. R. Col. Ferro, Strickland, J. R. Handle, M.D., J. Irwin, Mr. F. address, Expedit, Her Maj. October, announce, and the into the should Gondo, that the of sending, coed up, and Gra, from the amount.—Capt. dressed of the St. Climatol, commen, Brussels, tions wa, England, Russia; struction, ships of latitudes upwards, of the o, perature, meteorol, Capt. M, the resul, in pursu, graphy, examina, sciences, factory o, cially dr, direction, and sou, tempera, Taking h, he found, wind in, southerly, arriving, the wind, and for t, proporti, sufficient, and Cap, duced by, south. of min, 44 days, as in th, great eo, causes it, atmospher, the south, explain, fact that, tions sho, is half ar, found 50°, pole, and, attribute, regions, much str, the north, barge, in, name, be, at sea; g, Society t

the Earl of Dumfries, Major J. B. Edwards, Lieut. A. G. Glascock, R.N., Col. W. L. Grant, W. R. Halliday, R. W. Keate, Lieut.-Governor of Trinidad, Lieut.-Col. W. K. Lloyd, Rev. R. C. Lumsden, Capt. Sir F. L. McClinton, R.N., Capt. R. L. Playfair, Rev. G. Richards, Lieut.-Col. L. Shadwell, Consul Don Ramon de Silva Ferro, Col. Sir Anthony Stirling, Messrs. E. Strickland, T. S. Begbie, H. W. Bird, A. Cave, J. Rodney Croakey, T. Devine, N. Gould, B. Handley, A. Jessopp, F. Perkins, W. Richardson, M.D., J. Sheren, J. C. Sim, J. W. Sullivan, and J. Irvine Whitty, D.C.L., were elected Fellows. Mr. F. Galton read extracts from despatches addressed by Capt. Speke, of the East African Expedition, to the Secretary, dated September 22, Her Majesty's Consulate, Zanzibar, and the 1st of October, Camp Bagamoyo, in which Capt. Speke announced that he had landed with Capt. Grant and the rest of the expedition, and had proceeded into the interior. He expressed a hope that he should be able to meet Consul Petherick near Gondo Koro, on the Nile.—The President stated that the subscription towards defraying the expense of sending Consul Petherick from Khartum to proceed up the Nile to meet and assist Capts. Speke and Grant's expedition, had been opened with 1000l. from the Council of the Society, and that a similar amount had been contributed by the Foreign Office.

—Capt. Maury, of the United States' Navy, addressed the meeting 'On the Physical Geography of the Sea, more particularly in connexion with the Climatology, &c., of the Antarctic Regions.' He commenced by noticing the Nautical Congress at Brussels in 1853, at which a system of observations was determined on by the representatives of England, the United States, Holland, France and Russia; and, in accordance with that plan, instructions were given to the commanders of the ships of those nations to make observations in all latitudes. The result had been the collection of upwards of 1,000,000 observations on the currents of the ocean, the direction of the winds, the temperature, the height of the barometer, and other meteorological phenomena, the whole of which Capt. Maury undertook to discuss, and some of the results of which he described. He stated that, in pursuing the investigation of the physical geography of the sea, the inquirer is led into the examination of phenomena connected with various sciences, which he must pursue to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. The points to which he especially drew the attention of the Meeting were, the directions and variations of the trade winds north and south of the equator, and the difference in the temperature and in the height of the barometer. Taking bands of latitude 5° wide from the equator, he found that on the south the direction of the wind in the bands nearest the equator was more southerly than in the bands more remote, until, on arriving at south latitude, between 35° and 40°, the wind during exactly half the year was southerly, and for the other half northerly. The much larger proportion of water in the southern hemisphere is sufficient to account for its warmer temperature, and Capt. Maury supposes the effect to be produced by the greater fall of rain observed in the south. On the coast of Patagonia the annual fall of rain, if estimated from the observed fall during 41 days, must be nearly 12 feet, instead of 2 feet, as in the neighbourhood of London; and this great condensation of the vapour, he assumes, causes it to part with its latent heat and warm the atmosphere. The lower state of the barometer in the southern hemisphere he did not attempt to explain, but contented himself with mentioning the fact that the average of a vast number of observations shows that the mean height of the barometer is half an inch less than north of the equator. Beyond 50° S. the wind blows generally towards the pole, and this regular current of air Capt. Maury attributes to the comparative heat of the Antarctic regions. Another curious fact is, that the wind is much stronger on the south of the equator than on the north. The frequent appearance of large icebergs in the Antarctic seas indicates that there must be land there, for icebergs are never formed at sea; and he called on the Royal Geographical Society to promote explorations to the south pole,

which might open important resources. He said that the region to be explored—of which we now know no more than of the moon—is only ten days' steam from Australia, and if this country did not shortly undertake to investigate the hidden treasures of the Antarctic circle, the United States would "go a-head."

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Nov. 21.—Dr. Hunt in the chair.—Mr. Hogg read a paper, in which he pointed out the various mistakes that have been made between George the Arian Bishop, and St. George the Martyr, and showed how stories that were true of the one had been transferred and attributed to the other, owing to the carelessness of the chroniclers; and further, that this confusion exists even in a work so generally excellent as Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography.'—Mr. Vaux read a paper 'On Recent Researches at Carthage,' in continuation of one he had read about a year since; in which he called attention to the remarkable excavations made by M. Beulé on the presumed site of the Byrsa, and mentioned the great success he had had, although the means at his disposal were very limited.

NUMISMATIC.—Nov. 22.—W. S. W. Vaux, President, in the chair.—Mr. Madden read a paper, 'On some Unpublished Roman Coins,' either all gold, or else types described as silver in the recent learned work of M. Cohen. Among these were coins of Claudius with the types "DE BRITANNI," and "DE GERMANIS"—of Nero, with that of "ROMÆ CUSTOS,"—of Vespasian, with that of "JUPITER SEATED," one of the coins presented to the Museum by J. De Salis, Esq.—and of Titus, with that of "PAX . AUG.," exhibiting a symbol, which has been doubtfully described as the purse of Mercury, but what is, most probably, a wine-bag.—Mr. Vaux read a paper 'Upon some Coins which, from the Characters of their Workmanship or their Punic Legends have been hitherto attributed, though on no sufficient grounds, to Panormus, but which are, almost certainly, those of Carthage.'

LINNEAN.—Nov. 1.—Prof. Bell, President, in the chair.—Mr. Joshua Clarke exhibited specimens of a new British plant, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, found in August last, at Eyfield, near Ongar, Essex; and read a short notice of the plant.—The paper read was, 'An Introduction to the Flora of Aden,' by T. Anderson, Esq., M.D.

Nov. 15.—Prof. Bell, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—Catalogues of Dipterous Insects, collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace, in Bactrian, Kaissar, Celebes, &c., with Descriptions of New Species, by F. Walker, Esq.—'Note on the Fructification and Affinities of *Hydnum gelatinosum*, Scop.,' by F. Currey, Esq.—Extracts from a letter of Miss Drew, 'On the Habits of Singing Mice,' communicated by the President.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 27.—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Gould exhibited a series of Skins of Penguins, of the genus *Eudyptes*, obtained by Capt. Abbott in the Falkland Islands, and pointed out the characters of two new species, proposed to be called *E. nigriventris* and *E. diadematus*.—Mr. Slater read notices of some rare species of Quadrumana, living in the Society's menagerie, calling particular attention to two Macaques, considered to be *Macacus cercatus* (Ogilby), and *M. maurus* (F. Cuv.), a Cercopithecus from the Zambesi, referred to *C. rufo-viridis*, and a lately-acquired specimen of *Cynocephalus anubis*, from the Right of Benin. Mr. Slater also exhibited some Bird-Skins, obtained by Capt. Herd in Hudson's Bay, amongst which was an adult specimen of *Grus fraterculus*, Cassin.—Dr. Gray read a note 'On the Food of the Hyperoodon, lately killed on the Kentish Coast,' as reported by the Rev. G. Beardsworth at the last Meeting of the Society, and stated that the skeleton of this animal has been obtained for the British Museum. Dr. Gray also made some remarks on the River Tortoise from the Zambesi, lately named by him *Aspidocheyle Livingstonei*, which appeared to be identical with the species described by Dr. Peters, in 1844, as *Cycloderma frenatum*.—Dr. Günther described two new Snakes

from Western Africa, by the names *Coronella bitorquata* and *C. Dumerilii*.—Mr. Bartlett read some notes 'On the Reproduction of the Australian Brush Turkey (*Talegalla Lathamii*) in the Society's Gardens.'—Papers were also read by Mr. W. H. Pease, 'On New Mollusks from the Sandwich Islands,' and 'On Six Species of Land-Shell from Ebon, Marshall's Islands Group,' by Dr. L. Pfeiffer; 'On Forty-seven New Species of Land-Shell, from the Collection of Hugh Cumming, Esq.,' and by Mr. Sylvanus Hanley, 'On some new Species of Nuculide.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 27.—J. Hawkshaw, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Maintenance and Durability of Submarine Cables in Shallow Waters,' by Mr. W. H. Preece.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Nov. 28.—Prof. Owen in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Acclimatization of Animals,' by Mr. F. T. Buckland, M.A., Assistant-Surgeon, 2nd Life Guards.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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| MON. | Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge. |
| TUE. | Entomological, 8. |
| WED. | Architects, 8. |
| THUR. | Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly Meeting. |
| FRI. | Photographic, 8. |
| SAT. | Civil Engineers, 8.—'Submarine Telegraph Cables.' |
| SUN. | Society of Arts, 8.—'Electro-Block Printing,' Mr. Collinson. |
| | Geological, 8.—'Structure of N.W. Highlands of Scotland,' Prof. Nicol. |
| | Ethnological, 8.—'Aryan Theory,' Mr. Crawford. |
| | Linnean, 8.—'Aurantiaceae,' Prof. Oliver. |
| | Chemical, 8. |
| | Royal, 8.—'Coal Gas,' Rev. W. R. Bowditch; 'Gyroscope,' Prof. Curtis. |
| | Antiquaries, 8. |
| | Philosophical, 8. |
| FRI. | Archæological Institute, 4. |

FINE ARTS.

A Manual of Illumination. By J. W. Bradley, B.A. (Winsor & Newton.)

This little book introduces itself on the odd plan of not defining the art it treats upon, as that would require a disquisition, and because its readers are such as may be acquainted with the character of the art. The author drops definition, and proceeds to give a description or two, borrowed from Dibdin, of the 'Hours' of Anne of Brittany, and the famous 'Memling Hours' in the British Museum. This done, we are rapidly taken back to the beginning of the art by a peculiarly disjointed account: its employment by the Romans in one form, whence a jump is made at Egyptian Papyri and Persian silk-paper MSS., and a sideways glance at Byzantine work, of the most unsatisfactory kind, and a snatch at the wisdom of medieval symbolism in colour, which literally means nothing. The whole of this account is so fragmentary and unsatisfactory, that we may leave it, briefly stating that very great injustice is done to the magnificent 'Durham Book,' in merely stating it to be "a venerable example." It really is one of the most valuable and beautiful works of Art in existence,—at least equal, if not superior, to the great 'Book of Kells,' preserved at Dublin. In reviewing Mr. F. DelaMotte's little work on this subject, we complained of the omission of the reference-numbers to the MSS. quoted: Mr. Bradley's work is free from this fault.

Part II. deals with the materials to be employed in illumination. We are a little amazed to learn that, "with the exception of scarlet or bright orange, our colours [pigments being intended] are everything we could wish." Then follow congratulations upon the advantage accruing to the modern illuminator by his not being required to prepare his own pigments, after the fashion of Cennino Cennini, who recommends that a pupil (if we recollect aright) should spend seven years on that department of his art. As to modern pigments being perfectly satisfactory, that is news to many a student. Besides the exceptions named, we may quote

the want of an unchangeable and brilliant white, such as the mediæval artists had. Nevertheless, the list of pigments, recommended for employment by the modern student, is both comprehensive and practicable, although a good deal is too extensive for use, and much too elaborate for the beginner. We discover something like supererogation in the information respecting vellum, that it "will not survive sea-water or fire." The portion devoted to the use of pens is clear and valuable, showing that the writer is not only a workman with his own hands, but willing to impart serviceable information to his readers; it is written, indeed, in the right spirit of affording exact and precise instruction on these matters of execution, such as is rarely found in books of this class.

In contradistinction to Mr. F. DelaMotte's book, all the technical advice contained in the one before us is as we have just stated. We are glad to observe in the paragraph referring to the use of metals in illumination, that both aluminium and platina are included. The employment of silver, against which, however, we are not warned, is included in these. It is little but a snare to the draughtsman from its certainty to tarnish. Tin, not named, would be a good substitute for silver. It is comparatively unaffected by exposure to the air, and, we presume, might readily be prepared in the same manner, in shells, &c., as the other metals. It was tin, we opine, that the early Italian painters employed, wherever their white-hued metals have stood the test of time; many pictures seem to confirm this. The coldness of its colour might be corrected with a warm varnish, such as that styled amber-varnish, well known to photographers. The advice which is given respecting the acquirement of skill in outline-drawing is almost as minute as the directions of a drill-sergeant; the enthusiasm of many a student will be checked by the recommendation to imitate the mere calligraphy of an old manuscript, by way of acquiring freedom of hand, before taking up the brush for colouring, or the pencil for drawing, *per se*. The advice is, however, excellent, and its principles might, with advantage, be applied to the more ambitious and pretentious branches of Fine Art than this. The aspiring student of historical painting will be no worse for observing the hints here given on the necessity of learning to see, which is, indeed, the thing most required of all. "Correctness of eye will very soon produce correctness of hand," says our author.

A well-practised eye must have been obtained by the writer before he got experience enough to give the advice, eminently practical as it is, contained in the fourth section, 'On Colouring.' His suggestions on the need of using pure tints will be valuable to many a slovenly practitioner. The table of colours and tints, as far as any instruction upon the subject can be, is very satisfactory. The student will soon find ways of his own to attain the end required. We notice, with thanks for the tyro, the good advice respecting the production of the peculiar beauty of some illuminations, which Labarte aptly styles, "iridescence." This is too purely technical to be abstracted, so we commend page 46 to those who desire to be enlightened. Upon the method of using gold, whether in leaf or from the shell, Mr. Bradley is judiciously minute, even to the trick of cunning men to pass the "tip" (or brush for removing the gold-leaf from the book containing it to the drawing) over the draughtsman's hair or face, so that it receives an infinitely small portion of grease, which is essential to make it adhere to and take up the film of metal. The "wrinkle" Mr. Bradley's rival

omitted to give his readers is disclosed here, whose method of producing the characteristic gilding in relief, peculiar to ancient illuminations, is carefully and clearly explained. A quotation from an Harleian MS., being the directions of a mediæval craftsman about producing "smooth gilding," is serviceable. It was a pity, nevertheless, not to give it in the "rugged and prolix" style of the old writer.

We have said more than enough to characterize this book as a useful one. It is by no means perfect,—indeed, much remains to be done upon this subject, and a more complete volume is yet desirable. Probably the necessity of keeping the present within the limits of a shilling pamphlet has made the illustrations poor and incomplete. It is to be regretted that these have not been chosen with better taste. Few of them are more than tolerable as examples, and none executed with sufficient care to be very useful. An Appendix, by Mr. T. G. Goodwin, upon "Design" in Illumination, is commendable for its plain sense.

COPIING MODERN PICTURES.

A question of some importance to Art and public morals arises out of the growing practice of copying modern pictures in our Public Galleries. If any one will visit the South Kensington Museum on what is called a "Students' day," he will find the Galleries containing the Vernon and other gifts crowded with men and women, when not engaged in flirting, copying the pictures of that collection. It is not as students that they are so employed, but simply as manufacturers. Some persons seem to assume a monopoly of the right of copying certain pictures, especially Landseer's; and so ostensible is the purpose for which these copies are made, that they have been seen marked for sale with the prices attached to them. These copies are sold to dealers, who dispose of them in many cases to the ignorant as originals, or replicas by the artist; and thus the State is to a certain extent made the encourager of frauds. Such a result cannot be considered as a legitimate object of a Public Gallery, and it seems to us that the Trustees of the National Gallery ought to take effective measures to prevent the practice. It cannot be defended as being of the slightest utility to the promotion of Art; on the contrary, it leads to consequences which are a serious damage to it. It may be doubtful whether permission should be granted to copy any modern pictures; we should say certainly not during the lifetime of the artist, and not for a long period after his death. And even when a copy is permitted, the copyist should certainly be prohibited from making more than one copy. There is more than one person who seem to get a living by copying Sir Joshua Reynolds's 'Age of Innocence.'

There are many interests concerned in a proper treatment of this question; the interests of Art itself, those of the artist, and those of the public,—besides what is the proper course for the Government. It would be a fit subject for public discussion at the Royal Academy, if such a thing could be dreamt of within those walls; but failing this, the subject might be taken up by the Society of Arts, to which body the Royal Academy seems tacitly to have surrendered the discussion of artistic copyright.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The public will hear with the greatest pleasure that, at the meeting of the Royal Academicians on Wednesday evening last, Mr. George Gilbert Scott was elected an Academician, in the room of Sir Charles Barry.

We are glad to hear that there is likely to be an Exhibition of Stothard's works in the spring:—

"London, Nov. 26.

"Your having alluded to English artists' works being exhibited, induces me to inform you I propose in the spring forming an Exhibition of my father's paintings, drawings and sketches.

"I am, &c.,

ROBERT STOTHARD."

The late Mr. E. Chalon, R.A., expressed a wish

some time before his death to offer to the nation a collection of his own drawings, together with many of his deceased brother's works, on condition of a suitable gallery being built for them. This offer was not accepted, much to the artist's disappointment. He has left a will, duly signed by himself, but not witnessed in the legal form,—consequently, his natural heirs have been sought for, but not found.

Some months since Sir Bartle Frere sent to this country a magnificent collection of casts from Hindû architecture and antiquities: these are in the custody of the Committee of the Architectural Museum, and, pending the settlement of the points at issue between that body and the Government, are at present invisible to the public. We understand it is probable that much new light may be thrown on the interesting subject these works illustrate by their publication; at any rate, they will form a most desirable addition to our collections of Architectural Art.

Several members of the Kensington Life Academy propose to establish a Sketching Society, of similar character to the well-known Sketching Club, of which Sir E. Landseer, the Chalmers, Messrs. Creswick, Stanfield, &c., were distinguished members.

The Etching Club meets on Tuesday next, at the house of the member on the rota. This is the first *réunion* of the season, and it is presumed the new work will be found in a fair way towards completion.

The Managing Committee of the Artists' Rifle Corps (38th Middlesex), which body has largely increased in strength of late, has effected a separation of their non-effective (or those who have been prevented from attending drill by pressure of occupation, illness, or other cause) members from the constant attendants at drill. The former are now, we understand, to be enrolled amongst the Honorary Members, who subscribe, but do not drill.

The *Times* Malta correspondent, dating from Valetta, November 22, says:—"Her Majesty's paddle-wheel sloop Scourge, Commander Jones, left port on the 17th inst., for Candia, and the gunboat Boxer, Lieut. Galliver, on the 19th, for Tripoli. Lieut. Porcher, R.N., and Lieut. Smith, R.E., proceeded in her. From Tripoli, these officers are to go to Cyrene, to examine certain ruins of high historical interest known to exist there, and I understand they are provided with all kinds of implements for excavating, a tent and other articles necessary for campaigning, also a photographic apparatus, which has been sent out to them by the Foreign Office, under whose auspices the expedition has been organized. Lieut. Porcher has been before engaged in labours of this kind, and Lieut. Smith was successfully engaged for two years with Mr. Newton on the ruins of Halicarnassus."

Messrs. Sewell exhibit, at the New Water-Colour Society's Gallery, some immense and costly carpets, manufactured by them for the Maharajah of Burdwan. These are magnificent in the dimensions of many of the specimens; as matters of Art we cannot say much for them. The display of scientific colour, for which so splendid an opportunity was afforded, has hardly been taken advantage of to the degree we anticipated, for they evince little refinement and small novelty. What a carpet ought to be, if originality of design is to be ignored, might have been learnt from the reproduction of the well-known Turkish and Persian patterns, some of which are hung on the walls. Some table-covers, forming part of the exhibition, are much more satisfactory. We regret not to find the designer's name stated, as it ought to be in such a case as this.

We observe with satisfaction the erection of a notable specimen of improved street architecture in Bishopsgate Street, near the church. This has been designed by Mr. W. Wilkinson, of Oxford, to be employed as offices, &c. It is of yellow, white and grey bricks, with stone dressings. The ground-floor, standing flush with the run of the street, has an entrance under a lancet-arch, the head of which in the side-mouldings contains some very tolerable carving in stone; being rather shallow in the jambs, that effect is relieved by the

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introduction of two polished marble shafts. On this level the jambs of the windows have the same ornaments; these are divided into two lights each by coupled shafts of the same, which carry a transom, converting the opening into the square-headed form. The windows here are four in number. On the first floor there are five openings, the two outer ones to the right and left being respectively divided into a double lancet-headed light by a polished shaft of very elegant form, and well-designed capital. The three central windows are engaged together by a common hood-moulding, have disks of carved stone between their heads on the wall surface, which are surrounded by circles of dark grey bricks and white stone. Similarly to the lower floor these three windows are divided, with a mullion and transom; the head of the window is left open to be filled with glass, so that the ornamentation will be constructive; the discharging arch bears carvings. On the second floor the three central windows are divided by mullions as before; the outer two being single, without mullions and of less width, allow of a variety of wall spacing here. The third floor has five smaller windows; overhead is the high pitch of the roof, which is broken on the sky-line by its centre being carried some feet higher than the sides: at the angles of this are two square-shafted chimneys; the same are also placed on the outer walls of the building itself. We are informed that this edifice, which, from its varieties of surface, mouldings, carvings and polished shaftings has a highly ornamental effect, cost less than 8,000*l*. It contains about thirty rooms, has forty feet frontage, and is about sixty feet high. We rather object to the four-borned and somewhat stiff appearance of the chimneys; think they would be better if of a lighter and slenderer character; as it is, owing probably to the narrowness of the street in front, allowing a view to be taken at a very acute angle only, these come badly both with the roof and the sky-line.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, December 7, Handel's *MESSIAH*.—Principal Vocalists: Miss Parepa, Madame Bainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Weiss.—Tickets, 2*s*, 1*s*, and 6*d*, each (to secure which immediate application is requisite), at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall. The Subscription Performance will take place on the 21st of December.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—By general desire, the Programme selected from the works of *BOHR, DUSSEK, and WEBER*, which was received with so much favour at the First Concert of the Season (November 12), will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, December 3. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, Herr Becker; Violoncello, Signor Platti. Vocalists: Miss Augusta Thomson and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.—Sofa Stalls, 3*s*; Balcony, 2*s*; Unreserved seats, 1*s*; at Chappell & Co's, 55, New Bond Street.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison. Sole Lessees.—LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE NIGHT DANCERS.—Great success of the New Opera.—Re-appearance of Miss Louisa Pyne.—Thursday next, the production of Balfe's new legendary Opera—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, *THE ALBUCADE*—THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE. Miss Louisa Pyne; Mr. H. Corri.—THE NIGHT DANCERS. Madames Palmieri, Löffler, Thirlwall, Albertazzi; Messrs. Henry Halse, H. Corri, G. Kelly, T. Distin.—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Balfe's New Opera, *BLANCA*, *THE BRAVO'S BRIDE*. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall, Messrs. A. Lawrence, J. Wharton, H. Corri, St. Albyn, Lyrall, Wallworth, G. Kelly, T. Distin, W. Harrison.—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. To conclude with a Divertissement.—Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.—Doors open at Seven. Commence at Half-past Seven. No Charge for Booking, or Feet to Box-keepers.

BUCKLEY'S REENADERS, every Night at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three, at THE MINOR ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Full Programmes and Books of the Words may be obtained at the Ticket Office, open daily from Ten till Five, 2*s*, Piccadilly.—Stalls, 2*s*; Area, 2*s*; Gallery, 1*s*.
*No Bonnets are allowed in the Stalls.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—However willing to hope on to the end, we have no general faith in transformations taking place after a certain stage of life and talent has been passed.—Mr. Swift has been near singing well during too many years, and under too many different circumstances, to warrant persons having experience in expecting that the time of his singing well *altogether* may be now counted on. Doubtless his appearance in 'Robin Hood' has been made under heavy disadvantages. To replace Mr. Sims Reeves in the face of public disappointment is no light duty. Yet we could name another tenor.—Mr. Wilbye Cooper, who has risen from a secondary

into a principal position, simply by replacing Mr. Sims Reeves; and this at a moment's warning. While we are illustrating by example, it may be recalled without scandal, that on the first performance of 'Elijah' at Birmingham—hurriedly got together as the oratorio was, and badly cast (with the exception of Herr Staudigl and the Misses Williams)—Mr. Lockett stepped into his place at once, by singing, on the shortest possible notice, the air, "If with all your hearts," which had been laid out for another tenor, who became shy of the A flat which the said song demands. Making every conceivable allowance for "short notice," and for the difficulties of such an appearance,—we still find no change in Mr. Swift; neither in his good qualities, nor his less good ones, as we have known them heretofore. His voice is a gracious one, easy, manageable, effective: as such to be prized by all who dislike the "effects" of modern Italy, where *Mammoth* or *Behemoth* riots, with a trombone in unison,—by all who are opposed to the idea of *this* or *the other* note being accepted as the singer. But the phrasing—the accent, the sensibility—which distinguish Art from material, seemed to us the other evening as far from completeness as they were; and it is difficult to imagine their being now acquired. We conceive that Mr. Swift's value on the English stage, or to the English orchestra, will depend on his general adaptability—not on any striking sensation made by him such as rivet public attention.—One word more concerning 'Robin Hood,' of which opera, by the way, "last performances" are announced. A return to the work, after some interval, only confirmed every opinion expressed on former occasions. The absence of style was more obvious than ever, owing possibly to the familiarity of the artists (save one) with the music. When all its points are wrought out, the patchy and essentially colourless nature of the tissue must become evident. The public, we conceive, is not far from our opinion.

TONIC SOL-FA CONCERT.—By the request of the Committee of the London Tonic Sol-Fa Choir, we give currency to the following pleasing appreciation of the Society and its performances, forwarded by the managers to this journal for publication some days before the Concert could take place:—

"We are glad to be able to inform our musical friends that a performance of concerted vocal music will be given at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 27, by a new choir, bearing the above name, consisting of about 150 voices, trained under the direction of Mr. W. S. Young. The fact that none will sing who have not passed an examination as to ability to read music readily, as well as to execute it skilfully, together with the well-known ability of the conductor, guarantees a first-rate performance. The programme includes music by Handel, Mendelssohn, Becker, Palestrina, Meyerbeer, Auber, &c. &c., and is of so highly popular a character that we prophesy, from our former experience of Tonic Sol-Fa Concerts, that this will excel anything that has yet been attempted. The Choir intends to assume a permanent character, so as, at any time, to be prepared to demonstrate that the Tonic Sol-Fa method is the one by which the art of singing is most readily to be attained. We trust this Choir will meet with much success, and have no doubt it will take a high rank among the Metropolitan Choral Associations."

Thus much of the voice of self-knowledge!—The concert, which took place on Tuesday last, bore out the above symphony of assurance, precisely as might have been expected!—If considered in the light of a common assemblage of part-singers, it might have been passed over with a word, and a wish that better music had been selected than some of the pieces in the programme. This the Committee has put it out of our power to do.—The collected body of voices produces a coarse, piercing tone, which is not agreeable. The words are given out without apparent relish, and, in spite of a due administration of *piano* and *forte*, the effect on the ear was lifeless and mechanical, akin to that produced by those engines of suffering, called barrel-organs.—It is just to say, that the singers kept well in time, and, sometimes, in tune. With inequalities in the latter, however, no one will be severe, accustomed to watch amateur vocal performances, and especially those in which male and female voices join. The taste of selection was anything but unimpeachable:—an arrangement from a chorus by M. Auber;—a faded fairy song, we fancy of Transatlantic make; and, absolutely, Handel's 'Envy, eldest born of

Hell,' without the accompaniment!—on which, it is needless to point out, the whole meaning of that magnificent chorus on a ground-bass lies.—These, in the first half of one concert, were not calculated to inspire the hearer with any idea of the musical sense or skill of those sitting in council. The meeting, in short, so far as we followed it, was not a good one, our present English proficiency in part-singing considered.—It was but thinly attended.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday, instead of Mr. Watts Phillips's new historical drama, which, on account of Mr. Webster's indisposition, has been withdrawn, a revival was successfully attempted of Mr. Haynes Bailly's pleasant comedy of 'Forty and Fifty.' The character of the eccentric Mr. *Lilychite* was played admirably by Mr. Lambert, whose humour was evidently much to the taste of the audience. The prosperity of the venture was also greatly due to Mr. Belford, whose *Altamont*, by its gaiety and light-hearted bearing, won deservedly much favour. A new comedy, called 'The Adventures of a Billet-Doux' followed; being a free adaptation from the French of 'Les Pattes de Mouche,' originally produced at the Gymnase. It is reduced to two acts, and the scene is supposed to pass in the West of England. The heroine is named *Miss Catherine Bright*, and is represented by Mrs. Charles Mathews; the wife, for whom she takes so much trouble, being enacted by Miss Eliza Arden. Her lover, the eccentric traveller, *Major Blunt*, receives much point from the clever acting of Mr. Charles Mathews; while Mrs. Frank Mathews indulges her despotic disposition in the part of *Mrs. Wagstaffe*. All do their best to make the situations tell, while the mysterious love-letter passes from hand to hand, until by the ingenuity of Miss Bright it is finally disposed of. We may add that Mr. Tilbury, as an old entomologist, is capital. The audience were greatly delighted. The evening's amusements finished with Sheridan's comedy of 'The Critic'—Mr. C. Mathews performing his two favourite parts of *Puff* and *Sir Prefut*.

LYCEUM.—A neat Irish actor for the London boards has been long a want; and Madame Celeste has taken advantage of the local celebrity of Mr. John Drew, who has been lately acting at Dublin, to test his talent at her theatre. For this purpose a new version of 'Handy Andy' has been made by Mr. Stirling Coyne, in which the points of the character and the force of the situations have been augmented. The experiment on Monday was thoroughly successful. Mr. Drew is a genuine actor, who depends on the plasticity of his imagination for realizing his author's ideas, and avoids caricature. He comes nigher to the late Mr. Power than anybody we have lately seen.

ST. JAMES'S.—The management have resorted to the Terpsichorean art, always in favour at this theatre, for aid in stimulating business, which needs a degree of help at this period. Mdlle. Albina di Rhona, late of St. Petersburg, is the divinity on whose name the manager has called, and, as we think, not vainly. She is a dancer of uncommon merit, variety and vivacity. The piece in which she appears is performed in French and in English, and called 'Smack for Smack.' As *Fanchette*, the fair artist astonishes poor John Trott (Mr. G. Belmore) by her agility and versatility. The other amusements of the week have been 'The Loan of a Lover,' 'Monsieur Jacques,' and 'Next Door.'

SADLER'S WELLS.—We have to record the appearance of a *débutant* at this theatre in the person of Mr. Edmund Phelps, a son of the manager. He was enthusiastically received in the part of *Ulric*, his father performing *Werner*. The part was judiciously selected for his capacities, and was supported by him with a sufficient amount of stage-knowledge, acquired by three or four years' practice in the provinces. He has been evidently trained with great care, and promises to prove a sound and efficient performer.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—*Georgette's Wedding*, at Covent Garden, a translation of M. Massé's operetta, *Les Noces de Jeannette*, by Mr. W. Harrison, though pretty, clever, *espègle* (we have no word that gives this exactly), in no common degree,—can only, in such a vast theatre, be accepted as a tiny novelty, stopping the gap until Mr. Balfe's work can be ready. For a smaller house, it would be charming as sung by the accomplished lady. The other character is sustained by Mr. H. Corri, who seems making his way into a peculiar "line," so far as English Opera is concerned—that of buffoonery without grossness. The line aforesaid must be trod very delicately: the feet firm, agile and well chalked; and it is one strange to English audiences, who, with comic acting on the musical stages, have been far too much habituated to connect associations of 'Tippitywitcheet.' But on the line, as above described, it has for some time past been evident that Mr. Corri is walking forward.

The Popular Concert of Monday next is to be a repetition of the first one of the season, which it will be remembered excited more than ordinary interest.

The success of the dramatic management of Drury Lane is told in the advertisement, that the theatre is forthwith to be closed till Christmas, for the sake of preparing the Pantomime. This is cheerful for the dramatic artists.

Glad to recognize everything in Music at variance with centralization, and which encourages those in the provinces to entertain themselves well without London assistance, we may notice having received with interest programmes from many parts of the kingdom, having a family likeness to that of the Birmingham meeting lately adverted to in this Journal. To publish all these, is obviously impossible, valuable as is the information they convey to those desirous of knowing how the art stands and moves. It has been oddly dormant in many towns, the composition of whose society might have been expressly calculated to keep it awake. It seems strange, for instance, to read that our chief cathedral city, York, should only the other day have "cast on" a society of part-singers worthy of attention. This, however, has been done by Dr. Monk, who seems determined not to let his appointment to the Minister organ lull him to sleep, as it has done predecessors. Two programmes have been forwarded to us, of the York Minister Musical Society, which are much what such programmes should be. In these, again, it is pleasant to observe living English composers holding a fair place and proportion. Gatherings of the kind—"volunteer movements"—to fall in to the tone of the hour—can hardly fail to do good—socially as well as musically. That the musical days of 'Merrie England' seem coming round again, is as pleasant a winter thought as could be mentioned.

Last week's return to Mr. Benedict's 'Undine,' reminds us of a hiatus to be filled up, in regard to the music this year performed in England,—we allude to another legendary fairy Cantata, 'The Erl-King's Daughter,' Herr Gade's thirtieth work, (Kistner, Leipzig), performed at the meeting of the Three Choirs, just before the Norwich Festival. On this, knowing the peculiar delicacy of its composer's music and the impossibility of justice being done to it in such production, it was safest to abstain from hearsay report. Having since made acquaintance with the music, we would call the attention of some London society to the work, because of its picturesque and spiritual beauty.—There is, no doubt, a breathing of the spirit of Mendelssohn throughout the Cantata, but no more than belongs to the influence of a great man in his time,—in this distinct from the Chinese imitations of chords, passages and forms with which we have been satiated, abroad and at home. On the other hand, there is, as in all that Herr Gade writes, a distinct and separate northern tone, bright, gleamy and vapid, which is as individual as the inspirations of Herr Lindblad, or Herr Andersen, or Madame Goldschmidt's expression of her own country's national melodies. There is more of distinct air, as distinguished from Ae-

lian-Harp fantasies, in this, than in other of Herr Gade's compositions. Here, if there ever was such a thing, is an object of care to the Philharmonic Society—supposing, as seems the case, that that body is religiously bound to touch no new music born in England.—It is a work of moderate length—not demanding a large chorus—calling forth to the utmost the power and *finesse* of an orchestra,—and precisely the sort of music which Dr. Bennett conducts the best, because in style analogous to his own.

The past has been a week of novelties in Paris, including 'Le Papillon,' the new ballet for Mlle. Emma Livry; and a new three-act opera at the Opéra Comique, 'Le Roi Barbeuf.' The music to both these works is by M. Offenbach.

The new Cecilian Mass for the Saint's Day of 1860, executed, according to usage, in the Church of St.-Eustache, Paris, by Signor Bonetti, is described as a flimsy piece of business, in the slightest Italian style.—A grand Mass, by MM. Gounod and Vervoitte, was to be sung in the Church of St.-Roch on Sunday last.—The solemn Mass (also a Cecilian one), by the former gentleman, which is among the highest modern sacred works, has been given on the Saint's Day, with great splendour, in the Cathedral at Brussels.

A new illustration of the dislocated state of musical affairs is to be found in the Italian opera-houses at Berlin. There Mlle. Artot, who seems to be an established favourite, if we are to believe Prussian journals—a Belgian lady—is confronted with Mlle. Trebelli (in reality, Mlle. Gilbert), a young French lady. The two, with Madame Lagrange, who, if we mistake not, is of Polish or Wallachian origin, were to sing the *solos* in 'The Messiah,' when performed on the 19th, in the Garrison Kirche, by the members of the Sing-Academie.—Another French lady, Mlle. Brunetti, was expected to make her *début* in opera. What a strange and polyglot state of affairs!

Attention may be directed to a miniature-picture of Court manners found in the Memoirs of Spohr. This, for reasons good, may be presented to such of our countrymen having appointments as have wished us to plead their cause, in face of mayors and municipal bodies disposed, as they fancy, to undervalue them—and who may have never mastered the fact, capable of historical proof, that in no country, save perhaps in Italy long ago, has the musician ever held so high a social position as in England. But to the story of Spohr, as a young artist of high promise, when, after having been contemptuously accosted by the Court-footmen (and, in a minor German Court, those cannot then have been choice specimens of the Footman species), he got leave to exhibit his powers at Brunswick, before the great ones of the earth, some "sixty years since."—"The Court Concerts (writes he) took place once a week. They were very hateful to the artists of the Ducal Chapel, because, while the music was going on, according to the fashion of the time, the Court played at cards. So, not to put the game out, the Duchess had given orders to the band always to play piano. The chapel-master had accordingly banished drums and brass instruments, and watched, severely, in order, that not the slightest *forte* should break out. As this was difficult to carry out in the symphonies, to complete the measure, the Duchess had caused the orchestra to be laid with a thick carpet for the deadening of the sound, and so effectually, that one could hear the words, 'play,' 'pass,' more distinctly than the music." That Spohr broke through this usage, so as to have the carpet taken up, and silence, when he played—is, however, the sequel; also, that he arrived at such appointment as secured his maintenance. This was when he was a youth of fifteen. But some sixty years later,—when being famed as an European celebrity, he was attached to another Court, that of Hesse-Cassel,—he was formally refused leave of absence for six weeks, in order that he might come to England and superintend the production of some of his music here.

For the benefit of musical collectors, it may be as well to copy an announcement from this week's *Gazette Musicale*, stating that a large valuable col-

lection of music and of instruments belonging to M. Terby, a chapel-master of Louvain, deceased in February last, is on sale.

A new opera, in four acts, by M. Hanssens, we believe, the clever conductor who was some years ago in London, is about to be produced at Brussels.—The "profession" have held a council in that city, to consider how far it may be wise to adopt the arbitrary Parisian measures for lowering the pitch. M. Fétis spoke out for having the diapason fixed, not let down. The change obviously works ill in Paris, and to the general disgust of the musicians, who have satisfied their vexation, in some degree (M. Berlioz tells us), in a truly French fashion, by nicknaming the fork forced on them "the Police Diapason."

MISCELLANEA

Machinery for Teaching.—Mr. Smalley, of King's College, has constructed two very efficient aids to teachers of elementary science, which are manufactured by Messrs. Elliott, in the Strand. The first is a machine demonstrative of the composition of forces, in which the pressure equivalent to two other pressures is shown to be represented by the diagonal, when the component pressures are represented by the sides. The second is a very simple revolving radius, which carries with it a pendulous perpendicular, both graduated, as also is the line of the base. The character and the approximate values of the trigonometrical functions are exhibited, in all parts of the revolution, in a manner singularly clear and free from the confusion which attends a diagram of several instances. There are also some illustrations of the disused linear definitions.

Ancient Lake Habitations.—The discovery of ancient products of (Celtic?) agriculture in the peat of the lake habitations of Roben Mause, Lake Pfaffikon, Switzerland, as noticed in the last number of the *Athenæum*, is a circumstance of deep interest to antiquaries and ethnologists. I write chiefly to draw the attention of foreign antiquaries, and especially of Profs. Gaudin and De Ruming, to the circumstance that such things as have been discovered in the lakes of Switzerland have been discovered also in the lakes of Ireland. But, considering the history of these discoveries, the statement should be reversed, for the first discovery of these lake habitations in Switzerland was made in 1854, and in 1852 a report on the *Cranmogs* of the Irish lakes was made by Mr. Mulvany, and presented to the Royal Irish Academy; and an able account of them by Mr. Wilde is to be found in the Illustrated Catalogue of the Academy's Museum of Antiquities. In the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* for July, 1859, No. 27, is a general view of the discoveries of the lake habitations in Switzerland and in Ireland, by the editor, Mr. Robert M'Adam. This article, as might be expected, drew the attention of M. Frédéric Troyon to the subject of the Irish lake habitations. In the *Ulster Journal* for April, 1860, is an article, by M. Troyon himself, on some recent discoveries in Switzerland, at Concise. The lake habitations were constructed on piles; the piles appear to have been driven into the ground, and stones, in the Irish lakes, to have been dropped into the water around them to keep them in their position. In this way an island was constructed in the lake, and the habitation was surrounded by water. Such structures were precursors, and, perhaps, suggested the idea of a castle fortified by a surrounding moat. The bone and stag's-horn instruments, as axes, chisels, bodkins, knives, &c., found at Concise, and figured by M. Troyon in the *Ulster Journal*, will be compared with those figured by M. Boucher de Perthes in his celebrated work, 'Antiquités Celtiques et Anté-déliennes,' by those antiquaries who are interested in the questions arising out of the discovery of the worked flints in the drift.

RICHARD CULL.

13, Tavistock Street, Bedford Square, Nov. 27.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. C. R.—W. T.—M. A. R.—J. S.—F. A.—L. E.—B.—received.
Therese.—Inquire of Miss Nightingale.

FRANCIS HARVEY'S

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